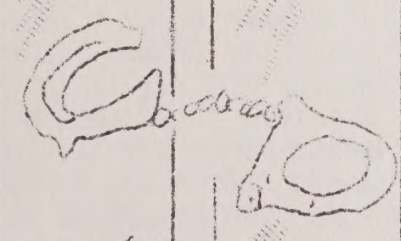
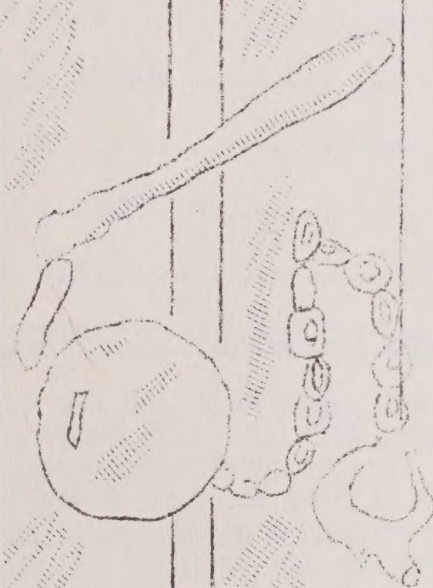


COLLINS BAY MARTIN CONTACT

Jo
am



The
Con's
Rap

GO GET THE R G A I N S T C R I M E S

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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This paper is put out by the convicts of the Collins Bay Penitentiary. There have been alot of papers that have come out of here over the years; we hope that this paper helps the men on the inside and also shows the people on the outside just how we feel. The name of the paper is CON.T.A.C.T., it not only means what it implies, but it is much more to us. CON is for CONVICT, T IS FOR TOGETHER, A IS FOR AGAINST, C IS FOR CRUEL, AND T IS FOR TIMES. And, through this paper we hope to show you readers that we can do alot more if we work together.

The opinions expressed in any particular article are those of the author and not necessarily agreed with by the editorial staff, nor do the views necessarily conform to the official views of the Solicitor Generals staff, or the Prison Administration.

Hopefully; each and every issue will be better than the last, as we (the staff) were all employed in different lines of work on the outside. We trust that you readers will help us to make this the best Prison rag to come out of any Penitentiary. The only way to do this is to get involved and contribute to our cause.

Please, submit "any" article to ensure that success. The men in here can place any contribution in the box on the strip. To the outside readers; please forward all contributions to us, at this address; CON.T.A.C.T., P.O. BOX # 190, Kingston, Ont. The Postal Code isK7L 4V9.

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EDITOR...TOM FRENCH # 2429

EDITOR.....HONEST TOM FRENCH

ASST. EDITOR.....JIM (SAILOR) HERTRICH

SPORTS.....BILL (OVER THE HILL) SUGG

ART & LETTERING.....BOB (CENTER-FOLD) AUCOIN

TYPISTS.....BILL SHANNON & JERRY OUELLETTE

ATTENTION TO COLLINS BAY POPULATION:

NEAR THE END OF OCTOBER, THE INMATE COMMITTEE OF COLLINS BAY WILL BE HOLDING THEIR ELECTIONS. THIS ELECTION WILL BE FOR A WHOLE NEW COMMITTEE. WHEN YOU ARE VOTING FOR A RANGE REPRESENTATIVE, TRY AND KEEP IN MIND THAT YOU SHOULDN'T VOTE FOR SIMPLY A FRIEND OR SOMEBODY THAT IS A GOOD GUY. BUT, VOTE FOR A PERSON WHO WILL STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS AND CAN WORK AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE NOT ONLY AS AN INDIVIDUAL BUT ALSO AS A PART OF THE COMMITTEE AS A WHOLE. EVERYBODY SHOULD MAKE IT KNOWN TO THEIR COMMITTEE REP., THAT, THEY WANT TO KNOW WHAT THE COMMITTEE IS UP TO, ON A REGULAR BASIS. SUCH AS; MONIES THE COMMITTEE SPEND, MOVIES THEY ARE SELECTING, ANY AND ALL SPECIAL EVENTS AND PROJECTS, POLICIES THEY ARE TRYING TO CHANGE; IN SHORT, GET INVOLVED WITH YOUR COMMITTEE, DON'T SIT BACK AND CRITISIZE IF YOU AREN'T GOING TO HAVE SOME INPUT INTO WHAT IS HAPPENING IN COLLINS BAY. WE ALL SEEN WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CANADIAN ECONOMY WHEN THE CANADIAN PEOPLE WENT OUT AND VOTED FOR A MAN THAT THEY THOUGHT WAS " COOL " AND, NOT VOTE FOR A MAN WHO COULD DO THE JOB:

MANY THANKS TO THE PRESENT COMMITTEE FOR THE JOB THEY HAVE DONE AND WE ALL KNOW THAT ITS NOT AN EASY JOB AND YOU'RE SURE AS HELL NOT GOING TO MAKE ALOT OF FRIENDS WHILE BEING A COMMITTEE MEMBER. ALL WE CAN DO IS TRY OUR BEST AND WE COMMEND THE PRESENT COMMITTEE FOR A JOB WELL DONE. THE NEW COMMITTEE WILL HAVE LOTS OF WORK WITH THE OPENING OF OUR NEW CANTEEN SYSTEM AND THE CHRISTMAS CONCERT COMING UP. THIS IS A JOB FOR THOSE GUYS WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF SERVING TIME AND THE WILLINGNESS TO HELP THE MEN IN THIS JOINT.

THE COMMITTEE YOU ELECT WILL ALSO BE BRINGING IN THE 1980's AND WITH THAT IN MIND, AND TAKING NOTHING AWAY FROM PAST COMMITTEES, LETS HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NEW YEAR.

IN CLOSING, THIS PAPER WISHES ALL THE SOON TO BE ELECTED COMMITTEE MEMBERS THE BEST OF LUCK AND THE HOPE FOR A GOOD FUTURE.

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CON.T.A.C.T EDITORIAL
(JULY TO SEPT.)

As of September 21st., the population of Collins Bay have a Prisoner's Information Service. This can be a very valuable service when one stops and thinks about the little things that seem to take forever to accomplish, like getting a badly needed address or a letter written, or whatever, and it seems trifle to a Classification Officer. This is not to say that the Prisoner's Information Service is trying to undermine the Classification Department, but instead it can work hand-in-hand with Classification and hopefully try to allieviate some of the problems which arise from day to day. Perhaps the best way for me to explain this new service is to turn this editorial over to Bill Shannon, the Co-ordinator of the Prisoner's Information Service.....

To begin, I want to impress upon the population of Collins Bay that I am here to try and help those guys who request such and my office here in the Con.t.a.c.t. newspaper office in the three block vestibule is open to any member of the population from the hours of 8 AM to 10 PM, daily. This includes weekends and holidays.

The basic function of an Information Service is exactly what the title implies. My job is to work directly with the outside agencies, such as the John Howard Society, Inmate Employment Service, Springboard Inc., St. Leonards Societies, and all Halfway Houses in the Ontario Region and some of those in other Regions. Having direct contact with these agencies allows me to pass on any requested information you request, immediately, or advise you of what direction you should take in obtaining your request. There are always those of you who ask for assistance in filling-out Pass applications, Parole applications, Applications for acceptance to halfway houses, etc., and please feel free to approach me for any assistance you might need, at any time. If you have any complaints toward any of the above mentioned agencies, bring them to me and I will try to have the problem worked out for you. I am hoping to start this service off with the first Inmate involved Orientation program, where new guys can watch films compiled about the Parole Board, the joint T.A. Board, and the Classification Department. Hopefully, this will give the new men coming into a strange joint an insight into how and when they should begin a temporary and/or full parole plans and what the procedures are for making such.

You don't have to be a new comer in order to see these films, you only need to ask and I can arrange it so that anybody who requests it can see the films. This service is only giving the CONS a chance to work with CONS and be able to feel that they are in a relaxed atmosphere, so by all means, use this service to your advantage and make the Prisoner's Information Service "WORK".....

Many thanks to the Editor, Tom French for allotting this space in the paper and hopefully, the CON.T.A.C.T. can be an arm of the Prisoner's Information Service in the future.

BILL SHANNON.....CO-ORDINATOR

Once again it is time to begin plans for the traditional Christmas Concert, here at the Bay. As is also traditional, one of the social groups will be co-ordinating the concert again this year, this year the John Howard Society...Collins Bay Chapter will be performing the duties necessary to get everything off the ground.

The other groups within these walls have all been approached about putting some comedy skits together, and the joint musicians have been approached concerning their getting some bands together.

As always, there will be three concerts performed, one for the population, one for the staff and the outside group supporters and one for the guys and their wives, friends and families.

There is alot of work goes into the co-ordinating of a Christmas Concert and if any of you have suggestions and/or ideas for a better Concert than last year then by all means, lets hear them. Bring any of these ideas to the CON.T.A.C.T. Office and we'll sit and talk about them and see if anything can be worked out.

There is always a cry for workers, such as; painters, electricians, barbers, musicians, actors, carpenters, etc., so lend a hand and help make this the best concert yet to be held at the Bay.

Those looking after particular parts of the concert are as follows and you should try and see these people if you are interested in helping.

GENERAL LABOUR AND CLEAN-UP..... JOE MURPHY

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS BILL SHANNON

COMEDY SKITS..... TOM FRENCH

PAINTING & DECORATION..... BERNIE GUINDON (FROG)

THE BOYS AT THE BAY HOST

THIRD SPECIAL OLYMPIAD INSIDE THE WALLS

Collins Bay Institution is becoming famous for its Exceptional People's Olympiad and this year's sports competition July 28 - 29 for about 100 mentally handicapped athletes from four eastern Ontario institution was no exception. Even the weather cooperated by producing two hot, sunny summer days.

The opening ceremonies were attended by your friend and mine, Mr. Jimmy May, of London, Ontario, who was very influential in obtaining assistance from many outside people. Also, Mr. Donald Yeomans, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, was there to congratulate cons and staff on all the effort and organization that went into the event. Other guests included Dr. Frank Hayden of McMaster University who organized the first special olympics, Art Trono, Regional Director General (Ontario) and Keith Norton, Ontario Minister for Social Services. They watched a march past where the handicapped athletes displayed their institutional banners and paraded out into the prison's recreation yard.

The convicts at the Bay had spent at least five months in preparation for the games before the first bus load of athletes passed through the iron grillwork. The entire program is organized and run by inmates with each athlete teamed with an inmate " godbrother " who is responsible for the athletes' medication, competition schedule and general wellbeing.

All sports events were held inside the walls, the cons being assisted by members of the John Howard Society, Ten Plus, the Native Brotherhood, and other community volunteer groups. The athletes were billeted at the Royal Military College.

Everyone goes away a winner. Skills are tested but no athlete leaves the Olympiad without some recognition. Each received a participation medallion and there were prizes for winners and trophies for the top male and female athlete of the day.

Convicts were assisted financially in their plans by donations of money and merchandise from Toronto, London and Montreal in addition to local assistance and a grant from CSC Special Projects. Cons painted everything that didn't move and put a spit and polish finish on the prison so everything looked great for the Olympiad.

Of the 330 cons at the institution, 250 were involved in games preparation.

3rd. EXCEPTIONAL PEOPLE'S OLYMPIAD WINNERS:

BEST MALE ATHLETE	BOB MAHAFFEY	PENROSE CENTER
BEST FEMALE ATHLETE	LUCY BOSTRIDGE	D'ARCY PLACE
2nd. MALE ATHLETE	STEVE FOSTER	RIDEAU REGIONAL
2nd. FEMALE ATHLETE	KIM TAMAN	PRINCE EDWARD
3rd. MALE ATHLETE	DANIEL GIROUX	RIDEAU REGIONAL
3rd. FEMALE ATHLETE	CLAUDETTE LACROIX	RIDEAU REGIONAL

220 YARD DASH:

A CLASS:		B CLASS:		C CLASS:	
FOSTER, STEVE	(RR)	MAHAFFEY, BOB	(PEN)	BOSTRIDGE, LUCY	(DP)
CRAWLEY, MIKE	(PEH)	POTTER, WAYNE	(PEH)	CAMPBELL, MILDRED	(PEH)
SAUVE, ROGER	(PEH)	ABRAMS, WADE	(PEN)	SHEPANSKI, ANN	(DP)

SOFTBALL THROW:

GIROUX, DANIEL	(RR)	JONES, KENNY	(RR)	MILLIGAN, GORD	(DP)
SAUVE, ROGER	(RR)	HURLEY, DAVE	(EX-PEH)	MARACLE, RITA	(PEN)
FLYNN, ROGER	(RR)	HOLLAND, PETER	(DP)	LUMLEY, MARLENE*	(PEN)

50 YARD DASH:

CRAWLEY, MIKE	(PEH)	POTTER, WAYNE	(PEH)	MAHAFFEY, BOB	(PEN)
JONES, KENNY	(RR)	DESORMEAUX, RICK	(RR)	ROY, MURRAY	(PEN)
FOSTER, STEVE	(RR)	ABRAMS, WADE	(PEN)	SANGSTER, BOB	(PEN)

HIGH JUMP:

FOSTER, STEVE	(RR)	MAHAFFEY, BOB	(PEN)	DELAHAYE, BOB	(PEH)
HENRY, KEVIN	(DP)	GARBUTT, GORD	(DP)	SAUVE, ROGER	(PEH)
JONES, KENNY	(RR)	POTTER, WAYNE	(PEH)	SWEET, GARY	(PEH)

CONT.....

A CLASS:B CLASS:C CLASS:RUNNING BROAD JUMP:

FOSTER, STEVE	(RR)	GERVAIS, RON	(RR)	LACKIE, HOWARD	(RR)
GIROUX, DANIEL	(RR)	ROY, MURRAY	(PEN)	LACROIX, CLAUDETTE	(RR)
FERGUSON, RICK	(PEN)	MAHAFFEY, BOB	(PEN)	PARIS, ANDY	(RR)

STANDING BROAD JUMP:

HENRY, KEVIN	(DP)	GERVAIS, RON	(RR)	ROY, MURRAY	(PEN)
GIROUX, DANIEL	(RR)	SWEET, GARY	(PEN)	MAHAFFEY, BOB	(PEN)
JONES, KENNY	(RR)	McCAFFERTY, GARY	(PEN)	BROWN, DOUG	(PEN)

FRISBEE THROW:

TAMAN, KIM	(PEN)	LAKE, STAN	(DP)	MAHAFFEY, BOB	(PEN)
HENRY, KEVIN	(DP)	HOLLAND, PETER	(DP)	SAHGSTER, BOB	(PEN)
FERGUSON, RICK	(PEN)	NAWRACKY, JOE	(PEN)	COOLIE, COLIN	(PEN)

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THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF DONATORS, THOSE WHO HAVE SHOWED THEIR SUPPORT FOR THE THIRD EXCEPTIONAL PEOPLE'S OLYMPIAD:

JOHN HOWARD INMATE WIVES GROUP	KINGSTON
---preparation of athletes' breakfast	

ALCAN PRODUCTS OF CANADA, MR. J. O'HAGEN	KINGSTON
---\$200.00 DONATION	

LIEUT-COMMANDER, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE	KINGSTON
---accommodation for athletes and chaperones	

FRONTENAC BEVERAGES, MR. CHUCK ADAMS	KINGSTON
---soft drink for two days and dance at RMC	

CILLETTE OF CANADA, KEN COATES	MONTREAL
---\$100.00 donation and 144 can of right guard	

SALVATION ARMY	KINGSTON
---100 bags of mixed candy	

CANADIAN WELDED GASES, MR. CLARK	KINGSTON
---1 tank of helium	

Du PONT OF CANADA	KINGSTON
---\$50.00 donation	

CUPOLO'S SPORTING GOODS	KINGSTON
---12 frisbees and 2 sports jackets	

MILLHAVEN INSTITUTION	BATH, ONT.
---500 certificates of participation	

HOSTESS POTATO CHIPS	KINGSTON
---25 cases of chips and fritos	

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, PAT SAVARESE	NEW YORK
---\$ 75.00 donation	

GANANOQUE FLYING CLUB	GANANOQUE
---sky divers' exhibition	

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE	KINGSTON
---help with dinner	

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE	KINGSTON
---first aid services during the games	

C.P.S. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS	OTTAWA
---funds	

CONT.....

DONORS, CONTINUED:

WOODBIDGE MOULDED PRODUCTS, MR. JOE SMITH —supper items for participants —400 gifts for departure bags	TORONTO
McEWEN'S RED AND WHITE STORE, REDDENDALE —supper items for participants	KINGSTON
NEWSPORT SPORTSWEAR LTD., MR. ERNIE WAXMAN —\$ 200.00 donation	TORONTO
WESTERN CANADA RUBBER CO. —2400 balloons	TORONTO
THE PANT LOFT, MR. RICK BAIRD —120 T-shirts	KINGSTON
FM AMUSEMENTS LTD., MR. BRUNO MONACO —"BUBBLES" the clown	HAMILTON
MR. SAM WEISS —500 T-shirts	KINGSTON
Wm. BAIRD PHOTOGRAPHY LTD., MR. WILLIAM BAIRD —10 rolls of film and developing	KINGSTON
EASTERN AIRLINES, N.G. DYKSTRA —\$50.00 donation	MONTREAL
CANADIAN SALT CO., BRUCE J. McMURRAY —\$ 50.00 donation	MONTREAL
RABBI HOROWITZ —\$ 25.00 donation	KINGSTON
WELLINGTON SALES —100 gallons of lemonade	TORONTO
CANADIAN FRUIT CO., MR. SONNY WEINSTEIN —100 watermelons	TORONTO
VPI PRODUCTS, MR. BEN FRUMKIN —120 pair of sunglasses	TORONTO
AIR CANADA, BROCK STEWART —\$ 400.00 donation	TORONTO
CANADA CEMENT LAFARGE, IAN POOLE —donation	
SEALTEST ICE CREAM, MR. CUNNIAM —200 ice cream treats	KINGSTON
McDONALDS FAMILY RESTAURANT —Orange juice	KINGSTON
AMEY'S TAXI —driving for inmate wives' group	KINGSTON
LEEMING - PAQUIN, JEAN ARPIN	
JOHNSON AND JOHNSON, MISS EMANUELLA COLIN	
ORION FOODS, PAUL LETAI	
DANNYCO TRADING CANADA LTD., N. BILEK	
HOME OF EXTERIORS, DANNY AND JENNY WARWICK	TROPHY
HOME OF EXTERIORS, ROSS PARKS	MEDALS

Continued.....

DONORS, CONTINUED:

DOWLING CONSTRUCTION, ROBERT & MARYLYN DOWLING	MEDALS
CAR DEALER, WILLIAM & DOREEN TICHBOURNE	TROPHY
GENERAL CONTRACTOR, JACK & MARY BOWIE	TROPHY
MR. BUILD ALL, NICK & SANDY LITKE	TROPHY
CLEAN-CO. LTD., JOHN & JACKIE SHOLTANUCK	TROPHY
WOLFE MEN'S WEAR, DAVE WOLFE	BRONZE MEDALS
ANDEN VINYL PRODUCTS, JOHN DOCKER	GOLD MEDALS
NORMAN PEEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW	SILVER MEDALS
CONTRACTOR, WILLIAM WHEATLEY	FIELD FLAGS
CUSTOM DESIGN CENTRE, JIMMY JOHNS	BUTTONS
MULTI-TEMP. INSULATION, JOHN DUPLESIS	BUTTONS
SUNDOWN CONSTRUCTION, CLIVE FOSTER	MEDALS
LOUGHHEED PAVING, JACK VENUS	MEDALS
AL LOUGHHEED, STRATFORD	MEDALS
LONDON THERMAL CONTROL, FRANK MAY	MEDALS
DICROCE REALTY, TONY DICROCE	MEDALS
MAMA MAGGIE'S RESTAURANT, TONY CITRO	MEDALS
MAMA MAGGIE'S RESTAURANT, JOE SERRATORE	MEDALS
PLAYPEN AMUSEMENTS, BOB HAAS	FIELD FLAGS
ORIENTAL TRADING, JOSEPH GLICKMAN	144 T-SHIRTS
FEDERAL HOME RENOVATION, WALTER BUDNICK	\$ 100.00
BOB'S RESTAURANT, BILL DOWLING	FIELD FLAGS
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" DAMN IT MAN, I SAID STOCKINGS!"



AN OUTSIDERS VIEW OF THE OLYMPIAD

by BARBARA HILL:

Immediately upon entering Collins Bay, I was aware that it was a special day. To walk down to the yard without an escort was a pleasant surprise. I was greeted immediately and my host made sure that I was provided with a T-Shirt and food. I was also told about the events presently taking place and filled in on any activities I might have missed. This made me feel most welcome and really, a part of the Olympiad. I wandered around and was able to talk to those I know and meet new people in a relaxed atmosphere that certainly felt different than my normal contact in Penitentiaries. I watched the events and was able to share in the fun with cons and contestants. It was obvious that the contestants were the focus. I was regularly introduced to the contestants by their Godbrothers and shared in the wins and the losses of the day.

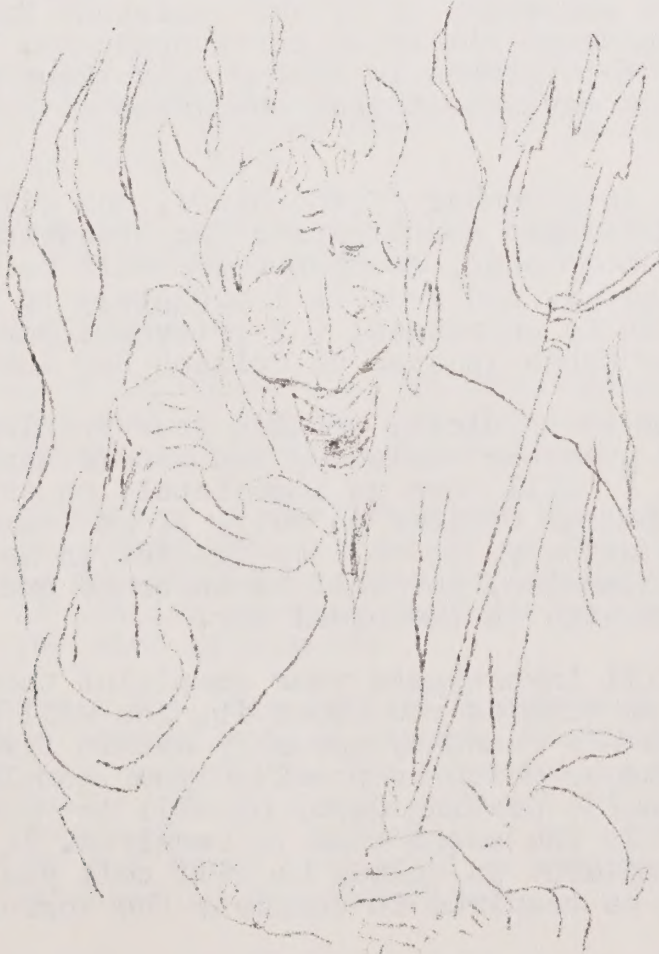
I was really struck by the genuine feelings which had developed between the Godbrothers and the contestants. They were really having fun together and enjoyed each others' company. It was fun watching other people have fun. I am certain that those who were involved in the organization of the Olympiad felt this also.

A number of staff members of the John Howard Society also attended the Olympiad. Their impressions were very similar to mine - they ate, danced and generally had a good time. They really enjoyed being allowed to share in the feelings of the Olympiad. For many spouses and relatives of staff members, it was their first experience in a Penitentiary. I believe that their participation in the Olympiad helped change their attitudes towards the people who live in penitentiaries, by showing them that Cons can make real contributions to the community.

As a staff member of the John Howard Society in Kingston, I have been involved in Penitentiaries for the past 3 years. I have been invited to the Olympiad for the past 2 years and each year find that I come away from the event with positive feelings I can clearly remember for months later. The work done by the Cons in organizing and carrying out the event allows me and other staff members who were invited to use these kind of feelings in our on-going work with the community. The Olympiad is a clear reminder of the good things that are accomplished by the men inside and it is important for the community to be made aware of this.

In closing, all that is left to say is to congratulate the organizers and participants of the Olympiad and to thank- you for a very enjoyable time. I look forward to being invited again next year.

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" WHO IN HELL DO YOU WANT? "

INMATE'S GRIEVANCE MANUAL
(JUNE 1979)

INTRODUCTION:

1. This manual explains how to go about submitting a grievance if you feel that there is a problem which requires to be dealt with. Copies of the manual are available at the library, and if you happen to be in dissociation, you can ask to be loaned a copy. Check with the librarian to see if there are any recent amendments.
2. The purpose of the grievance system is to give you a way of seeking redress for any wrongs or hardships that you feel affect you personally. Seeking a redress simply means that you submit a grievance explaining in what way you feel that you are being treated unfairly and how you would like to have the situation corrected. Your problem will be investigated and you will be given a written answer stating whether your grievance is upheld, rejected or denied. You will be given the reasons for the decision. The procedures which you must follow are explained later in the manual.
3. It is to everyone's interest in an institution that problems be settled as quickly as possible. If you are having a problem, talk it over with a member of the staff. He may be able to explain the situation, or to have it corrected himself. This will take much less time than going through the grievance procedure.
4. It is obvious that a staff member cannot solve all problems and then the next step is to submit a written complaint. The next paragraphs tell you how to go about it.

WRITTEN COMPLAINTS:

5. Your complaint must be about something that has affected you personally, and which happened within the past thirty days.
6. Write your complaint on form CSC-360. You can get these forms from the staff, or from the grievance clerk. If the forms are not available you may use plain paper. Explain clearly what your complaint is, and what corrective action you are requesting. Sign it, date and address it to the head of the division concerned. The complaint might be sent to the Assistant Director, Security, if the problem is about searches, or to the Assistant Director, Socialization, if it concerns visits or correspondence. You will be given the titles of the persons in charge of various departments in your institution. You may submit your complaint in a sealed envelope.
7. Give your complaint to a member of the staff, who will pass it without delay to the grievance coordinator. The Grievance Coordinator will register the complaint, so that there will be a record of the date it was received, and give it immediately to the Division Head to whom it is addressed. (A grievance box will be placed on the strip for those inmates at Collins Bay Institution.)
8. When the time factor is critical, or when your problem involves a threat of assault or possible violence, you should mark your complaint "EMERGENCY". It will then go immediately to the institutional Director or the Senior Officer on duty. If he decides the matter is in fact an emergency, it will be handled on an urgent basis. If he decides otherwise, you will be informed and the complaint will be dealt with in the usual way.
9. The Division Head will investigate your complaint thoroughly and will usually want to talk to you about it. You will get his answer in writing, with his reasons, normally within five (5) working days of the date on which he received your complaint. If he needs more than five (5) working days, he will let you know, in writing, and tell you why the extra time is required. If he considers that your complaint is valid, he will tell you how much time he estimates will be required to complete the corrective action.

.....continued

10. The answer you receive from the Division Head might settle the problem to your satisfaction. It could also indicate that the matter is something that cannot be changed, or that your complaint is not valid, and you may decide to withdraw your complaint. He may also advise you that the institution does not have the authority to deal with your complaint. However, if you are not satisfied with the answer, you may then go to the grievance process. There is a space on page 2 of the complaint form to indicate your decision. Sign the form, with the date, and return the copy to the grievance coordinator. Keep the original.

GRIEVANCES GENERALLY:

11. You may enter a grievance only after you have tried to solve your problem by means of a written complaint and;
- A. when you are not satisfied with the answer to your complaint, either because the Division Head did not consider the complaint was valid, or because you do not feel that the proposed corrective action will solve your problem, or,
 - B. when the Division Head has told you that the institution does not have the authority to deal with the subject matter of your complaint, or,
 - C. when you feel that the investigation of your complaint, or the corrective action which was to be taken are taking longer than necessary.
12. The policy relating to the Inmate's grievance system is stated in Commissioner's Directive No. 241, a copy of which is available in the library. It will give you a good outline of how the system works.
13. There are certain situations for which specific procedures have been established to settle the problem. In such cases, you have to follow these procedures, instead of submitting a grievance. For example, you cannot grieve about your conviction or the sentence which the Judge gave you, because there is an appeal process through the courts. You cannot grieve about a decision of the National Parole Board, because there is an appeal process to the Board. You cannot grieve to seek compensation for a loss or injury, because you can make a claim against the Crown in such cases.
14. However, you can grieve about the way in which your sentence has been computed by the institutional authorities, or about the fact that the internal enquiry which must be held in cases of loss or injury has not been held.
15. In cases where the grievance system cannot be used, you will always be told what other procedures you can follow.

HOW TO SUBMIT A GRIEVANCE:

16. Remember that a grievance must be about something that happened not more than two months ago and has affected you personally; once you decide to submit a grievance, do not delay doing it.
17. Write your grievance on the Grievance Presentation Form, PEN 1122. You may get these forms from the staff or from the grievance clerk. If the forms are not available, you may use plain paper. It is important not to mention several problems on the same form. Use a separate form for each grievance.
18. When you consider the time factor is critical, or when you think there is a possibility of assault or violence, write "EMERGENCY" on your grievance. The Director or the senior officer on duty will examine the grievance without delay, and if he agrees that it is an emergency, the matter will be handled on an urgent basis. If he does not agree, you will be informed, and the grievance will be processed in the normal way.

.....continued

19. If your grievance concerns a member of the staff, or another inmate, and you want it handled with the maximum of confidentiality, you may submit it in a sealed envelope marked "SENSITIVE GRIEVANCE". It will be opened only by the grievance coordinator who will decide whether it requires special handling and if this is the case, he/she will pass it to the Director. He will inform you if he considers that it can be processed in the normal way.
20. The Grievance Clerk will be able to help you write your grievance, or you may ask a staff member or another inmate for assistance.
21. Take time to think out what you want to say before you write it on the grievance form. Page 1 of the form is for you to give the details of the problem and the corrective action that you are asking for. Mention all the facts, as clearly and as briefly as possible. Explain what happened, when and where, and why or how IT HAPPENED. Give the names of any witnesses. You will find it useful to keep an exact copy of your grievance for your records, even though the original will be returned to you later.
22. Once you have signed and dated your grievance, you should give it to a member of the correctional staff, or of the Classification Department, or to the Grievance Clerk. (Or, in the case where the institution is Collins Bay, place it in the box on the strip.) He/She will pass it without delay to the grievance clerk or to the grievance coordinator. Emergency and sensitive grievances will always be handled by the grievance coordinator and not by the grievance clerk. (This also applies at Collins Bay Institution)

GRIEVANCE HEARING AT THE FIRST LEVEL:

23. Your grievance will be registered by the grievance coordinator and you will get a written acknowledgement showing the date of receipt.
24. The Inmate Grievance Committee will be the First Level in the grievance procedure except in the case of emergency or sensitive grievances. The Committee is made up of two inmate members and two appointed staff members. Under normal circumstances, the inmate members are elected by the inmate population.

There is also a non-voting chairperson who is appointed from a list of volunteers and who may be an inmate or a staff member. Each specific group of inmates (general population, dissociation, protection) will have its own Inmate Grievance Committee.
25. Within five (5) working days after the grievance coordinator receives your grievance, the members of the inmate grievance committee will meet to hear your grievance, and you will be there to explain your problem to them. You may nominate another inmate to represent you, and if you prefer, he can speak for you. A staff respondent will also be there to represent the institution. Either side may call resource persons, and may question them.
26. The four members of the Inmate Grievance Committee will hear the facts of the case and may want to question you and the staff respondent. The Committee may decide that the matter is one that is not subject to the grievance procedure, and if so, they will then "REJECT" your grievance, and indicate what other means of redress are available to you. They may also consider that in fact there is no problem, or that the correct action was taken by the authorities. If that is the case, they will deny your grievance.
27. When the members of the Committee decide that you have a legitimate complaint, they will "UPHOLD" your grievance. They will then consider a solution. This will involve some corrective action, which may or may not be the action that you asked for in your grievance. When the action recommended by the Committee is within the authority of the staff respondent, and he agrees with that action, your problem is considered to be solved. If the recommendations are beyond the authority of the staff respondent, or if he/she does not agree with them, they will be forwarded to the Director for his decision.

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28. You will be present at the hearing until the members of the Inmate Grievance Committee withdraw to consider their findings and recommendations. Once this has been done, you will be called back and advised of the conclusions which were reached. You may ask questions if the matter is not clear to you. The Director will review every case, and in some cases, he will have to make the final decision. No corrective action can be taken until the Director has completed his review.
29. The Chairman of the Inmate Grievance Committee is neutral and has no vote, even when there is a tie. The decision of the Committee to reject, deny or uphold your grievance, and any recommended corrective action, must therefore have the support of at least three of the four members. When there is a tie, the different opinions and recommendations of the members will be recorded on the grievance form and will be sent to the Director.
30. It may happen that the committee will find it necessary to suspend its hearings and refer the grievance to the Director. This will be the case when:
- A. it is considered that the grievance is sensitive, or
 - B. that the matter is beyond the authority of the institution, or
 - C. that it is not possible for the staff respondent to provide the necessary information to the Committee because of security considerations.

DIRECTOR'S REVIEW AT THE FIRST LEVEL:

31. The Director will review the action taken by the committee on your grievance within five (5) working days. He may agree with the corrective action the committee has recommended or he may direct that some other action be substituted. In certain cases, the Director may find that he has to reverse the decision of the committee to uphold or deny the grievance. Should the Director consider that the committee did not have all the facts of the case he can instruct the committee to hold another hearing. He may disagree with the Committee's view that a particular matter is grievable.
32. The Director will write his remarks and decisions on the original copy of the grievance, under the recommendations of the Inmate Grievance Committee, and it will then be returned to you. If the matter is non-grievable, he will advise you of what other action may be taken to solve your problem. Should the matter be beyond his authority, you will be informed that your grievance may be submitted to the third level.

GRIEVANCES AT THE SECOND LEVEL:

33. If your grievance has been rejected or denied by the Inmate Grievance Committee, and the Director has agreed with the decision of the committee, you may submit it to the second level. You may do so even when your grievance has been upheld, if you feel that the proposed corrective action will not solve your problem. If this is the case, you should fill in page 3 of the grievance form, explaining why you are not satisfied.
34. Your grievance cannot be submitted to the second level before three (3) full working days from the day on which the form, with the Director's review, has been returned to you. The delay will allow you to decide what you want to do, and to think out your reasons for asking that the problem be looked at again. If, after three (3) working days, you decide to forward your grievance to the second level, you must do so within the next five (5) working days.
35. When your grievance is considered to be sensitive, or when it deals with an emergency situation, it will by-pass the Inmate Grievance Committee and go automatically to the second level. It will go to the second level also when the committee members cannot agree on a decision or recommendation, or when they have had to suspend the hearing.

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36. When your grievance is received at the second level, you will be given a written acknowledgment. The matter will be investigated and the investigator may want to talk to you. At this level, the Inmate Grievance Committee is not involved in any way, and the Director, or the Delegated officer who acts for him in his absence, will make the decision on the matter. Emergency grievances will be dealt with on an urgent basis, and other grievances will be answered within five (5) working days of receipt. When your grievance is upheld, the answer will provide an estimate of the time required to complete the proposed corrective action.

OUTSIDE REVIEW:

37. If your grievance has been either rejected or denied at the second level, you may refer it to the third level, or, you may ask that the matter be reviewed by the outside review board. You cannot ask for review if your grievance has been upheld, even though you may not agree with the proposed corrective action. Your request for outside review should be presented on Form CSC-359. The outside review board only has an advisory function to the Director of the Institution.
38. The board will consist of two volunteers from the local community. A staff member, appointed by the Director, and an Inmate, appointed by you, act as advisors to the Board, but are not members of it. They do not participate in the recommendations or decisions of the board.
39. The board will hold a hearing, at which you and your representative, if you want to have one, and the staff respondent will be present. The members of the board will review the documents relating to your case, so as to be aware of the arguments previously put forward. They will listen to what each side has to say at the hearing, and will ask information from their advisors.
- At the conclusion of the hearing, and when they have had the advice of their two advisors, the two members of the board will prepare a recommendation to the Director at the second level, and will send a copy of their recommendation to the Regional Director General. Should the two members be unable to reach an agreement, they will submit their recommendations separately.
40. The original copy of your request for review, showing the recommendations of the Outside Review Board and the decision of the Director (or his delegated officer) at the second level on the Board's recommendations will be returned to you, within ten (10) working days of the date on which the grievance coordinator received your request for outside review.

GRIEVANCES AT THE THIRD LEVEL:

41. If the second level, after considering the recommendations of the Outside Review Board, still rejects or denies your grievance, it may be submitted to the Regional Director General at the third level, using page five of the form. You cannot do this before three (3) working days, or after the next five (5) working days, from the day the original of the request for outside review form was returned to you. During this three-day period, take time to review carefully the answer you have received from the second level. If the reasons are not clear to you, ask someone to explain them to you. You may find it useful, as well, to obtain more information on the points raised in the answer, perhaps by using material which is available in the library. This may help you if you decide to proceed to the third level. You may also submit your grievance to the third level if you have been advised that it goes beyond the authority of the second level: in such a case, the Outside Review Board will not have been involved.
42. You will receive a written acknowledgement of your grievance when it is received at the third level. A new investigation will take place and you will be given an answer by the Regional Director General or his Delegated Officer within ten (10) working days from the day the grievance was received at Regional Headquarters.

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GRIEVANCES AT THE FOURTH LEVEL:

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43. If your grievance is rejected or denied at the third level, or if it is beyond its authority, you may submit it to the Commissioner of Corrections at the fourth and final level at the National Headquarters of the Correctional Service of Canada. Sign and date the grievance form at the top of page 7, and give the reasons why you think the reply to your grievance should be reconsidered.
44. The procedure at the fourth level is the same as at the third. Your grievance will be investigated, and you will receive an answer from the Commissioner of Corrections or his delegated officer within ten (10) working days.
45. The fourth level is as far as you can go in the grievance system. If your grievance is denied, you may take your problem to the Correctional Investigator or to certain other officials. The way you do this is described later in this manual.

DELAYS:

46. At any level of the grievance system, if more time than is allowed is needed to complete the investigation and answer your grievance, you will be notified in writing, told how many extra days are required and given the reason. If you have not received this notification of delay, and if you have not received an answer within the time limits, you should report the matter to the Grievance Coordinator of your Institution. If he/she is unable to give you a satisfactory answer, you may grieve about the delay to the first level.
47. If it should happen that, at the first, second or third level, the corrective action which was promised has not been taken within the estimated time given in the answer, or reasonably soon thereafter, you may submit a grievance to the next higher level.

WITHDRAWAL OF GRIEVANCES:

48. You may withdraw a grievance at any time, but you must make a signed statement to that effect on your grievance form.

TRANSFERS:

49. If you intend to submit a grievance in one institution and you are transferred before you are able to do so, you may submit the grievance to the grievance coordinator in your new institution. It will be forwarded to your old institution. In such cases, it is unlikely that you will be able to appear before the Inmate Grievance Committee, but you may appoint an Inmate in your old institution to represent you.
50. Should you have submitted a grievance in one institution and you are transferred to another institution before receiving the answer, it will be forwarded to you at your new institution.
51. When you want to refer a grievance, which you submitted in your old institution, to the next higher level, or ask for an outside review, you should follow the usual procedures through the Grievance Coordinator in your new institution. In such cases, it is unlikely that you will be able to appear before the outside review board, but your representative may speak for you.

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GROUP GRIEVANCES:

52. When you are about to submit a grievance on some matter, you may find that other inmates have been personally affected by the same problem. They may grieve individually, or they may, if you are in agreement, associate themselves with your grievance. This is what is called a "group grievance".
53. A. In order to make your grievance into a group grievance, you must state on form PEN 1122, under "Details of Grievance", the following: "I grieve on my behalf and on behalf of the other inmates whose signatures appear on the attached sheet".
 B. Ask the other inmates to sign on a separate sheet marked: "Attachment to grievance submitted by (your name) dated...", complete the grievance form in the usual way and attach the signature sheet to it.
 C. Remember that other inmates cannot be associated with your grievance unless:
 1. they were personally affected by the matter about which you are grieving, and
 2. they are willing to sign their names on the attachment to the grievance, as described above, and
 3. you are willing to grieve on their behalf, as well as your own.

GRIEVANCES AFTER RELEASE:

54. You may want to grieve about something which happened within the institution in the last few days before your release and perhaps you will not be able to complete the grievance form before you leave the institution. If this happens, you should prepare the grievance in the usual way, within ten (10) working days of your release and mail it to the grievance coordinator at the institution from which you were released. Be sure to include your own address, in full, on the form. Grievances submitted to the first level later than ten (10) working days after your release from the institution can not be considered.
55. The grievance will be answered in the usual way, within the usual time limits and the answer will be sent to you at your mailing address. You may ask for an outside review, and you may refer your grievance to the various levels in the usual way, subject to the normal time limits. You will not be required to appear before the Inmate Grievance Committee or Outside Review Board, but you may do so, at your own expense, if you wish to, or you may ask an inmate to represent you.
56. If you have submitted a grievance and are released before you have received the answer, you may drop the grievance if you wish; if you do not wish to do so, you must leave a mailing address with the grievance coordinator so that the answer can be sent to you.

CAUTION:

57. Sometimes, through no fault of your own, you will have wrong or incomplete information concerning the matter you are grieving about. This will not be held against you. On the other hand, it would be a serious offence to make false accusations that you knew were not true. This could be punishable under Commissioner's Directive No. 213.

AFTER YOUR GRIEVANCE:

58. If your grievance has been denied at the fourth and final level and you still wish to pursue the matter, you may refer your problem to the Correctional Investigator, who carries out the role of Ombudsman within the Federal Penitentiaries. The Correctional Investigator is not a member of the staff of the Correctional Service of Canada and does not report to the Commissioner of Corrections. Investigations by the Correctional Investigator are completely independent and impartial.

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59. Commissioner's Directive No. 240 is in the library in your institution and gives details about the functions of the Correctional Investigator. He/She is not required to deal with a complaint about something that happened more than a year ago, with a complaint that has been previously investigated by his office, or when, in his/her opinion, the person complaining has no valid interest in the matter.

60.

Normally, the correctional investigator will accept your problem only if you have gone through all of the grievance procedures to try to resolve it. The only exception to this rule would be in the case of extreme urgency or when the matter is particularly sensitive.

61. You will be advised when the Correctional Investigator is coming to your institution, and you may ask to see him/her, or one of the staff, in a private interview. If you do not want to wait until his/her next visit, you may send a letter explaining your problem to;

Correctional investigator
P.O. BOX 950
STATION "B"
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1P 5R1

PRIVILEGED CORRESPONDENCE:

62. Your letter to the Correctional Investigator will be considered as privileged correspondence, as authorized by Commissioner's Directive No. 219. This means that you may seal the envelope and it will not be opened for examination; any correspondence coming back to you from the correctional investigator will also not be opened, providing it is correctly identified. Upon receipt of your letter, the correctional investigator will send you an acknowledgement and will look into the matter. The investigation will include an interview with you, by the correctional investigator or one of his staff, unless the whole matter can be satisfactorily dealt with by correspondence.

63. There are others to whom you may write under the privileged correspondence arrangement. They are:

- MEMBERS OF THE SENATE
- MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
- MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES
- MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR
- YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
- THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
- THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS
- THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
- PROVINCIAL OMBUDSMEN
- THE COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
- THE CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONER
- THE PRIVACY COMMISSIONER

64. If you have submitted a grievance about some problem, the matter is already being investigated. For that reason, you should not, at the same time, use privileged correspondence to complain about the same problem. Go as far as you can with the grievance procedure, and if you are not satisfied with the answers, you can then take your case to one of the above individuals.

REFERENCES:

65. The following material is in your institutional library, and may be helpful to you in preparing your complaint or grievance:

- THE PENITENTIARY ACT
- THE PENITENTIARY SERVICE REGULATIONS
- THE PAROLE ACT
- THE PAROLE REGULATIONS
- LABOUR CANADA BOOKLET "INMATE COMPENSATION"
- COMMISSIONER'S DIRECTIVES- 200 SERIES
- INSTITUTIONAL HANDBOOK

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CONCLUSION:

66. No one is permitted to punish you, to discriminate against you, or to threaten to do either, for using or helping others to use the grievance procedure properly and in good faith. If reprisals are taken against you for submitting or helping to submit grievances, you may write directly to the Commissioner of Corrections or to the Correctional Investigator.
67. All complaints and grievances are considered confidential and are seen only by those required to be directly involved in handling, investigating and answering them. Separate complaint and grievance files will be used. Your personal file will not contain any reference to any complaint or grievance. There are special procedures when you consider that your problem is particularly sensitive.
68. You have the privilege to grieve, but privileges carry responsibilities with them. You have the responsibility not to abuse the system, that is, not to spoil it for yourself or for others. Appropriate use of the grievance system has helped many inmates in the past. Do not be hesitant about using it when you need it. It is there to help you.
69. The Grievance Coordinator and many others on the staff of your institution are familiar with this manual. They can explain anything in it that you do not understand.

SUMMARY:

Before you submit a grievance, you must submit a written complaint to the Division Head responsible for the area in which you feel there is a problem. He/She replies within five (5) working days.

Then, if not satisfied, you may grieve.

The FIRST LEVEL is the Inmate Grievance Committee- reply within five (5) working days. The Director must review the decision or recommendations- five (5) working days.

The SECOND LEVEL is the Director, who replies within five (5) working days.

Then, you may go to the THIRD LEVEL, the Regional Director General, who replies within ten (10) working days.

OR

You may ask for a review by the Outside Review Board. They will make recommendations to the second level but they cannot make a decision. Recommendations are made to, and reviewed by the second level, within ten (10) working days. You may then go to the third level.

The FOURTH LEVEL is the Commissioner of Corrections. It is the final level of the grievance procedure. The reply is given within ten (10) working days.

If you still want to pursue the matter, you may write to the Correctional Investigator.

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(inmates) GRIEVANCE BOARD MEMBERS (C.B.I.) (staff)

JOHN LAMOREUX.....CLERK
TON FRENCH.....VOTING MEMBER
BILL SHANNON.....VOTING MEMBER
BOB MILLS.....STANDBY

MILT GLUPPE.....CHAIRMAN
NICK GRAVONIC...VOTING MEMBER
MIKE HICKEY.....VOTING MEMBER
BERNIE AUCOIN...VOTING MEMBER
CONNIE COOKMAN..VOTING MEMBER
DAVE PARRY.....STANDBY

GRIEVANCE COORDINATOR....MARG WICHMAN

OUR PRISONS STILL IN CRISIS

The Sunday Star (July 22/79)

The tragedy of Canadian prisons is that so many prison administrators have become tired, cynical and discouraged. It has become fashionable in recent years for them to say that rehabilitation doesn't work, that no matter what you do the same percentage of repeaters keep coming back.

For these administrators there's no reason to make prisons anything but unpleasant and uncomfortable; they see their role as being to protect society by keeping criminals out of circulation for as long as their sentences allow. No more nonsense of halfway houses, temporary leaves or parole.

"The trouble with this approach is that rehabilitation has never really been tried in Canadian prisons."

There has been considerable talk of prison reform, a plethora of "pilot projects" instituted one year and dropped the next; much prattling in prison circles of "behaviour modification" and "opportunity models". But in spite of the swirl of buzzwords little has changed for the inmates inside the prison walls.

Prisoners are still seen as the product of a "bad seed" that cannot be altered. Little is done to help them change their attitudes and behaviour.

True, changing inmates' attitudes is a difficult task requiring considerable patience and skill. But it can be done.

For example, McGill University criminologist Dr. Bernard Cormier, working with the New York state prison system has brought about significant personality changes in dangerous and violent offenders through intensive group therapy.

In contrast, most rehabilitative programs in Canadian prisons offer too little too late. Given the number of inmates—10,000 in federal prisons and at least 16,000 in provincial institutions—there are only a handful of psychologists and even fewer psychiatrists. Interestingly, Cormier was not allowed to test his program in Canadian prisons.

Programs, once launched, are frequently interrupted. If, for example there is an escape from the prison all activities are suspended until the authorities feel it is safe to start again. If there is unrest among inmates, prisoners are kept locked in their cells for days and cannot attend their group sessions.

Inmates are arbitrarily transferred from one prison to another in mid-program. Staff are switched just as freely from one task to another.

Small wonder so many rehabilitative programs fail. Small wonder they are greeted cynically by inmates.

So long as there is a commitment to rehabilitation by prison administrators there is still a chance the system will one day become better. But once that conviction is lost, then horrible things follow.

Prisoners are regarded as brutes incapable of change or human feeling. Prisons become warehouses for storing people. The major emphasis becomes efficient management.

Since the most efficient way to manage people in a prison is to keep them locked in their cells all day and feed them through a slot in the door, any form of training, education or recreation that requires letting them out of their cells is frowned upon.

Society is not protected by such a prison system. The end result is hostile bitter men who return to their homes more disoriented and less able to cope than when they began doing time.

A prison system which does not constantly aim at rehabilitation becomes a human hell. Rather than turn its back on rehabilitation, we trust the new Solicitor-General, Allan Lawrence, will urge the Canadian Corrections Service to introduce rehabilitative programs in earnest for the first time. Otherwise, we will continue to experience the same dismal hostage takings, smash-ups, hunger strikes, sitdowns and riots in the coming years that disturbed us during the life of the last government.

This is no small matter. At least 500,000 Canadians have seen the inside of a prison cell at sometime in their life, one in about 25 adults. Since women commit fewer offences the figure among men is probably one in 15.

Surely a problem of this dimension, involving so many people, deserves our best effort rather than resigned cynicism.

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Rehabilitate is defined in the dictionary as: (1) restore to a good condition; make over in a new form. (2) restore to former standing, rank, rights, privileges, reputation, etc.

I assure you that in today's society, it will be many years of hardships after your release from prison, before you get all this restored to you. (Editor)

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM A SEMINAR HELD WITH THE PAROLE BOARD AND THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY... COLLINS BAY CHAPTER:

1. What type of answer do you expect to the first question on the parole application?
 Ans. It is considered important that the Board gets any and all information that is available. A form doesn't necessarily have to be written by the individual applying for parole, to be given the same consideration; it was suggested that its not so much what you say that counts, but how you say it. In the same sense its not so what you write but what you what you might have neglected to write that counts. When it was suggested that the form was useless the Board replied, "its an outdated and a lousy form."
2. Why is there a court house setting during the Parole Hearing?
 Ans. It has not really been considered before but the board agree that parole hearings should be informal and that the individual appearing should not feel like he/she is setting in a hot seat. They go as far as to say that they are open to suggestions with regards to a more informal approach to parole hearings.
3. How much emphasis is placed on the initial parole interview, 4 months prior to a hearing?
 Ans. It is considered as one of many reports and has no more bearing than any of the other reports. They are all considered as second hand views for the most part and it was also stated that the report was only as good as the reporter..
4. It has been the practice of the parole board, to play down the emphasis on Police reports because of there routine nature. Is this true and is it changing?
 Ans. In principal, this is true, but, if the police in the area that the inmate wishes to go talk specifically of an individual and has made it clear that they know just who he is and they don't want him in their area, this can weigh heavily on the Parole Board's decision.
5. Can an applicant have representation for a parole hearing?
 Ans. The answer is strictly "NO". The inmate appearing may or may not want the individual appearing on his behalf to hear what is being said at the meeting. Letters can be written on the inmates behalf and the Chaplain may appear if it is so wished.
6. Why doesn't the Parole Board make recommendations for the future, on Parole denials?
 Ans. Basically, they feel that the individual himself should ask what would be beneficial for him. Although they do try to make some recommendations for future parole hearings, and at times they try to outline possibilities to work towards.
7. Why does only one member of the Parole Board ask questions?
 Ans. Because everything has been said before the inmate enters the room and the decision, for the most part, has already been made. But there are certain questions that will be asked to see how the inmate will react; also, if there is a split decision the questions asked or the information given by the inmate could play a part on their final decision.
8. Is it or could it be possible to enter a parole plan perhaps 1 or 2 years prior to a parole eligibility date?
 Ans. Only if it is obvious that there is a request for one. i.e. Because of the nature of your offence these are the things that you have to do if you expect to be considered for a parole.
9. Why do some questions appear provoking in nature?
 Ans. If most questions are provoking in nature it is out of ignorance that we do it. There are times when a person is being evasive that we consider it necessary to press the individual to get the answers we want.
10. What makes up a good parole plan?
 Ans. It depends mostly on the individual; a parole plan should include such things as living accomodations, work placement, assistance and support where needed, and also psychiatric treatment if needed or suggested for a positive response.

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11. Why is a parole applicant not allowed to be present for the complete parole hearing?

Ans. He is not allowed to be present for the entire hearing because of privileged information, such as community assessments, whereby, the parole Officer goes to the people in confidence and sometimes there are things said that the inmate isn't allowed to hear. Such negative reports and police reports weigh heavily on the Boards decision.

12. Why is it that mandatory parolees are being told where their destinations will be, upon release?

Ans. We don't tell them. We suggest that the individual who has had prior problems in a certain area go somewhere else; the reason being that we feel if he were to return to the same area as before, he would either screw up in a short period of time, or would be arrested on suspicion or whatever, simply because the police do not wish to have the man residing in their district.

13. Prematurity seems to be a common term used when denying an application for parole. How can a definite date for parole be set by the Parole Service and then be termed as premature?

Ans. We feel that when a man has served a few years and has done nothing to in anyway to further himself and has very little in regards to a parole plan, this we consider as a little premature.

14. Why does the Parole Board send a man to a halfway house when his family is in the area?

Ans. Sometimes we suggest it because of family problems or we feel that it would be beneficial to him. We feel that after a certain period of time of incarceration, some individuals just are not ready to cope with the responsibility of looking after a family, etc.

15. Could a lifer reasonably expect to be granted a day parole three years prior to a parole eligibility date?

Ans. A lifer cannot reasonably expect a day parole three years prior to his parole date. It is believed that a long term day parole can cause psychological damage. The parole board prefer the "piece meal approach;" by giving a little at a time. Anything over 72 hours is considered a day parole.

16. How important is an institutional behavioural report?

Ans. Work reports are important and behavioural reports, if they are major ones and relate or correspond to any prior street activity could weigh very heavily on their decision to give parole.

17. What weight is put on past criminal records?

Ans. It all depends on the patterns set by the individual, violence is considered serious and prior parole problems are also taken into consideration. They emphasize "PATTERNS", Ex. violence on the street and violence in jail. It was also stated that they are more lenient toward property violations than prior acts of violence. Association with known criminals is also taken into consideration.

18. Does the Parole Board take anxiety and nervousness into consideration at a parole hearing?

Ans. Yes, we take a persons condition upon entering the room into consideration. And if we make people nervous or upset it is usually out of ignorance that we do it.

19. How can a deportee substantiate a parole plan when he cannot obtain a community assessment?

Ans. Because deportees do not have community assessments done, they are considered on an individual basis, depending on the amount of time they are serving, the type of offence and the main concern is whether or not they might cross the border if given a day pass or any kind of parole at all. No real alternatives were given.

20. Why are some institutions considered as warehouses by the parole board? Institutions such as Millhaven.

Ans. Due to lack of programming, we don't function in Millhaven. Asked Why, they believe too much pressure is induced in a maximum institution for T.A.s, parole programs, etc. They admit to some extent that Millhaven is used as a sort of lever to keep people in line

21. Why do deportable people seem to get less consideration for Temporary Absences, Day Parole and Parole (full)?

Ans. " No work Visass' Plans are restricted due to being deportable. The main reason is that they are escape risks. Such things as day parole are only given under very unique situations.

22. Why is it that the number of paroles granted, increased across Canada and decreased in Ontario?

Ans. It was stated that due to the fact that they must render a periodical this leads to a low percentage of parole releases. Some statistics were given as follows;

Ontario.....	55%	full parole.....	60%	day parole
Quebec.....	48.2%	" "	55.2%	" "
Pacific Region.....	24.5%	" "	58.3%	" "
Atlantic Region.....	47.6%	" "	68.2%	" "

23. What can we do to bring ot to the attention of the parole board the serious deterioration of a man who is or has served a considerable amount of time within the penitentiary?

Ans. Anyone at anytime can write on behalf of an individual. They, themselves attempt or try to encourage programs in the individuals interest.
Quote, "We are concerned but we don't know what we can do." Unquote

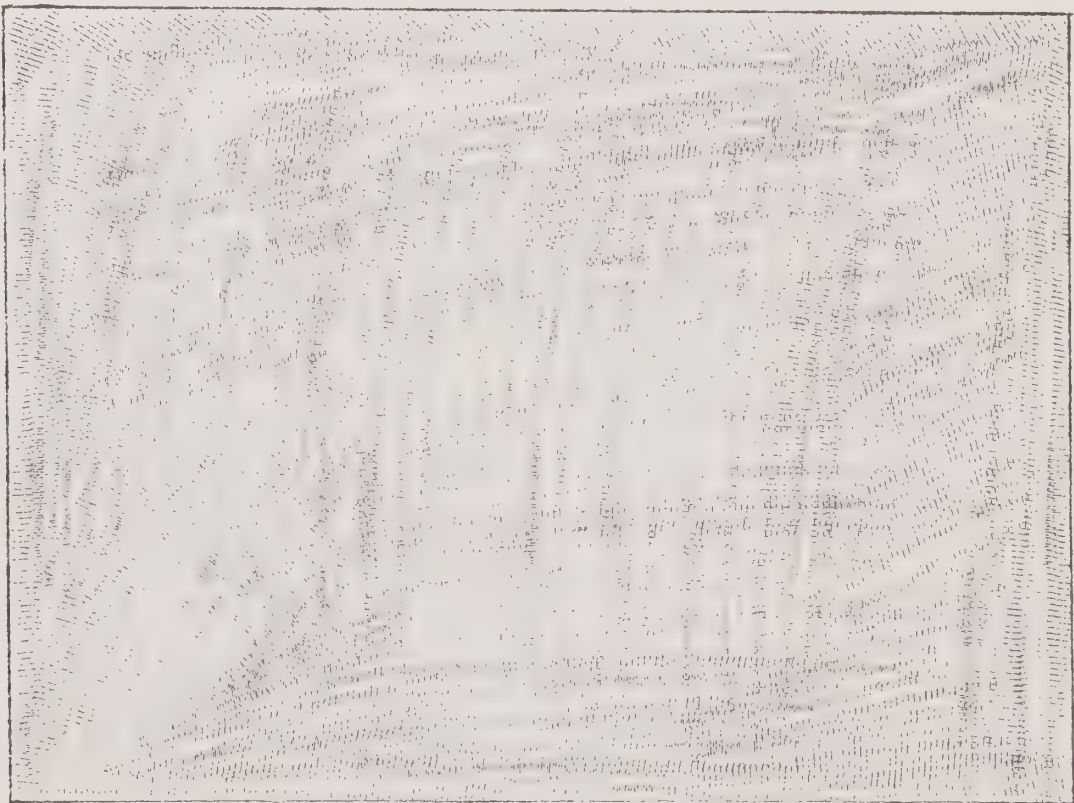
General information

Inmates have the right to ask everybody except members of the parole board to leave the room during the hearing.

It is hoped in the future that the man applying for parole be allowed to read the community assesment done on his behalf, as stated by the Parole Board.

Right now all Parole interviews in Collins Bay Institution are under review.

#####



" IF I DIDN'T LOVE YOU, WOULD I BE DOING THIS? "

CROSSWORD PUZZLE NUMBER THREE

0

DOWN

1. Member of A.A.
2. Encounter
3. Pester
4. Pirate's booty
5. One on the run
6. Printer's measure
7. Snake like fish
8. Garrote
11. Farmer's tool
12. Flower
13. Show the way
14. Proboskus
19. Needed for a brew
23. At no time
24. Upset
29. Vibrate or flutter
30. Fireplace
31. To preform
32. Statium
33. Unsealed
34. _____? Crackle, Pop
36. Mineral
37. Opposite of right
39. Transgression
40. Affermititive.

ACROSS

1. Arrangement
5. Surcharge
9. Disagreement
10. Lare
15. Seep or leak
16. In the direction of
17. The earth rotates on it
18. Impetuous or reckless
20. Emergency call
21. Follower or buff
22. Amount of measure
25. To allow
26. Restoration
27. Even
28. Thing
30. Nine headed mythological monster
33. Umpire's call, "Your ____!"
34. Compact or compress
35. Sloping edge
38. Mentoe or teacher
41. IX
42. Another
43. Any special right
44. Attractive

	A	N	G	E	R	O	U	S		M	A	C	H	I	N	A	T	I	O	N		
		Y	A	Q	U	I	T		A	G	O	N	G	N	E							
		C	R	U	E	L		O		N	A	M	C	G		C	A	M	P			
	A	T		E			A	P	O	G	R	A	P	H		L	A	E				
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T		L	I	T			C	A	Y	E	N	N	E			M	A	N	T	I	S	
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E		A	B	N	E	R			L	U	C	U	B	R	A	T	I	O	N		R	
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A	L	T	A	R		M		C	C	M	I	C				A	N	O	T	H	E	R
R			R			A	J	A	X		I	N	E	N					T			
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O	A	K		B	I	N	C	E										R	O	C	K	Y
L	M			O			A		G	A	D	S	E	T		O		A			R	
S	A	G	U	M			P			R		A		O		W		M			U	
					B	A	N	S	H	E	E		G	H	C	U	L	I	S	H	P	

" LAUGHS "

NOBODY'S FUEL

" LAUGHS "

A man appeared at a costumer's and inquired if they had any fig-leaves as he was going to attend a masquerade ball and wanted to appear as Adam.

" Certainly," said the clerk getting out a fig-leaf. " That won't do," said the man. " I want a much larger one than that."

" Alright," said the clerk. " Here is a larger size." " No, that won't do either. It will have to be a great deal larger than that."

" Well," said the clerk, " here is the largest fig-leaf we have in the place."

" No," said the man, " even that is not large enough." " Well, then, I'm sorry," said the clerk, " but that's the largest fig-leaf we have. I'm afraid you will have to go to the ball disguised as something else."

" That's too bad," replied the man. " I did want to go as Adam. I don't know what to do now - what would you advise me to do?"

" If I were you," replied the clerk, " I would just throw the darn thing over my arm and go as a filling station."

#

PROUD

It was New Year's Eve, and the house was brightly decorated with sprigs of holly and mistletoe. Only the clicking of Grandma's knitting needles broke the silence. The children, Polly, eight, and Janice, six, were seated before the roaring fireplace leafing through a picture book. Then they rose and went over to Grandma's rocker. Polly climbed up on the arm of the chair, and Janice snuggled into Grandma's warm lap.

" Tell us a story, Grandma," Janice pleaded.

" Oh," said the old lady putting aside her knitting and wrapping her arms about the children, " What should I tell you about?"

Little Polly's voice came gently, " Tell us about the time you were a whore in Chicago."

#



" I JUST GOT LAID ! "

SHE HAD GREEN EYES

THERE WAS A WOMAN HERE TODAY
 SHE HAD GREEN EYES THAT LIED
 SHE WAS UNSURE OF HER BEAUTY
 FOR HER HAND OFTEN CARESSED HER OWN HAIR
 AND LINGERED AT HER BREASTS, AS IF TO
 FONDLE THEIR REALITY
 I WAS NOT SAD WHEN SHE LEFT
 ONLY, I WAS SORRY THAT SHE HAD COME AT ALL.
 #####

MEMORIES

BREAKING WAVES ON JAGGED REEFS
 MEMORIES TOSSED IN A STORM
 SPLASHING AND SPRAYING
 THROUGH LOVE AND ENOUGH PAIN
 THEN FINALLY I SLEEP AND THEY'RE GONE.
 #####

WALK

I TRY TO BE,
 AND I CAN NOT.
 I TRY TO DO,
 AND I FAIL.
 I STICK MY NECK OUT,
 THEY CHOP IT OFF.
 I TRY TO WALK,
 BUT, ALWAYS I STUMBLE.
 I TRY TO BE THE HERO,
 AND THEY CALL ME LITTLE FOOL.
WHY?????
 #####

PEEK INTO

I WALK ALONG THE CORRIDORS OF MY MIND
 STOPPING NOW AND THEN,
 AMAZED AT WHAT I FIND.

THERE'S A CHAIR IN EVERY ROOM
 AND A MAN ON EVERY CHAIR
 THERE'S A MIRROR ON EVERY FLOOR
 AND I'M FRIGHTENED AS I STARE.
 FOR ALTHOUGH THE ROOMS ARE DARKENED
 I NEED NOT LIGHT TO SEE
 THERE MIRRORING THE REFLECTION
 OF SOMETHING, NOT QUITE ME.
 #####

JUST A GAME

OH! BONNIE, BONNIE, BONNIE
 HOW I LOVE THAT NAME
 OVER, AND OVER, AND OVER
 I WHISPER IT NOW LIKE A GAME.
 I CLOSE MY EYES, CLOSE, CLOSE
 I REACH OUT AND YOU'RE THERE
 AND I TOUCH, TOUCH, TOUCH
 THE STREAMING SILK OF YOUR HAIR.
 A DOOR CLANGS, CLANGS, CLANGS
 THERE'S A TEAR AS I BLINK MY EYES
 THEN YOU'RE GONE, GONE, GONE
 CAUSE I SEE THE PARS AND REALIZE
 JUST A GAME.....
 #####

ALL BY MYSELF

They put me in a cage
 For doing what you shouldn't do.
 Took away my glory
 And dumped it in the slue.
 They took away my dreams
 Put them on a shelf.
 And they took away my woman
 Now I live all by myself.
 In A Cage!!

NOTHING BUT TIME

He lay down his book
 Of glamour and gore,
 And he eyed his surroundings
 Metal bars, concrete floor.
 He got down a letter
 That was yellowed with age,
 And a tear filled with sorrow
 Dropped down on the page.
 He thought for a long time
 Cause time's all he had,
 And he shook his old head
 As men do when they're sad.
 He rose as a dead man
 Coming out of his chair,
 And he got down his razor
 Then he laid his veins bare.

....he's still in a prison
 His soul and his mind,
 And he'll be there for ever
 With nothing but time.

ATTENTION!!!!ATTENTION!!!!ATTENTION!!!!ATTENTION!!!!ATTENTION!!!!ATTENTION

There is now help for those who may have husbands, brothers and friends in prisons. If you are having trouble with transportation, accommodations, or even need help in your income while your loved ones are behind bars, the answer is at your finger tips. Just pick up the phone and call the John Howard Society. They are situated in every major city across Ontario. I assure you, when you pick up that phone, you'll find a friend at the other end.

...

DON'T BELIEVE WHAT ³SOME PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THE DEATH PENALTY, KNOW THE FACTS

Some people may say: Violent crime is increasing in Canada.

The facts are: Statistics from 1973 to 1977 indicate that violent crime in Canada is decreasing. (1)

Some people may say: We need the death penalty to stop the rise in violent crime.

The facts are: Not only is violent crime decreasing but since the death penalty was last inflicted (1952) the murder rate in Canada has decreased. The murder rate for 1976-when the death penalty was officially abolished was 2.9 per 100,000 people. In 1977 it was 2.7, in 1978 it dropped to 2.6. (2) Other countries- Holland, the United Kingdom and the United States - experienced similar decreases in their murder rates after abolishing the death penalty.

There is no evidence that shows that the death penalty has any effect on violent crime or murder rates. The lowest murder rates are found in those countries and states where the death penalty has been abolished for a long time - in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Austria, Italy, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine. (3)

Some people say: We need the death penalty to protect policemen.

The facts are: The highest numbers of police murders from 1960-1970 took place in 1962 while the death penalty was still "in effect!" (4)

Canadian and U.S. studies indicate that police work is not as dangerous as work at other occupations. Police have a ratio of 3.1 deaths per 10,000 persons annually, construction workers 7.7, miners 11.0, agricultural workers 6.5, transportation and utility workers 4.2 (5)

Some people say: People are getting away with murder.

The facts are: When parliament abolished hanging it instituted first and second degree murder charges. First degree murder (the pre-meditated murder of police or prison guards) carries a minimum 25 year sentence without parole. Second degree murder (all other murders) carries a minimum of 10 years before parole can even be considered.

Some people say: It isn't safe to walk the streets.

The facts are: 87% of all murders committed in Canada are between husbands wives and friends. Only 13% are committed by strangers in the kinds of situations we see on television.

62% of all murders are committed in emotional circumstances. Fear of execution is not a deterrent in such situations.

38% of all murders are pre-meditated. These persons are not deterred by the death penalty because they believe they will not be caught. (6)

Some people say: The death penalty will protect us from habitual murderers.

The facts are: Murderers are the safest parolees, unlikely to ever repeat their offense. This is because the vast majority of Canadian murders are domestic, acted out in passion.

Only once in the entire history of Canada has a person, who had his or her death sentence commuted and was subsequently paroled, killed a second time. (7)

Some people say: The death penalty is a just punishment.

The facts are: In 1962 only two out of eleven murderers in Canada were hanged. The death penalty is by nature a selective and discriminatory form of punishment.

Studies indicate that when death penalties exist, juries are hesitant to convict people of crimes.

Over a forty year period 12% of 406 persons sent for execution in the U.S. were later discovered to have been sentenced in error. (9)

Some people say: The Bible says "an eye for an eye."

The facts are: The Bible also says that "violence begets violence". The Anglican Church of Canada, The United Church of Canada, The Canadian Catholic Conference, The Presbyterian Church in Canada, The Baptist Convention in Ontario and Quebec, The Central Conference of American Rabbis, The Canadian Unitarian Council, The Lutheran Church in America, The Quaker Society of Friends and the Mennonite Central Committee all oppose the death penalty. (10)

They say it is incompatible with a belief in the reverence for life. The hope for forgiveness is the basis of Judeo-Christian faith. As one theologian put it;

"If we believe there are some people who are beyond hope, beyond forgiveness, beyond redemption, then we have not heard the gospel." (11)

CONTINUED.....

Some people say: The death penalty will make it safer for law abiding citizens.

The facts are: Look at the countries that have the death penalty. We frequently criticize many of these countries - Soviet Bloc countries, South Africa, Brazil and Chile - for their lack of fundamental rights. Virtually all western democracies have abolished the death penalty.

Some people say: The death penalty is an important issue in this election campaign.

The facts are: All three party leaders, Pierre Trudeau, Joe Clark and Ed Broadbent personally oppose the death penalty and argued against it in parliament.

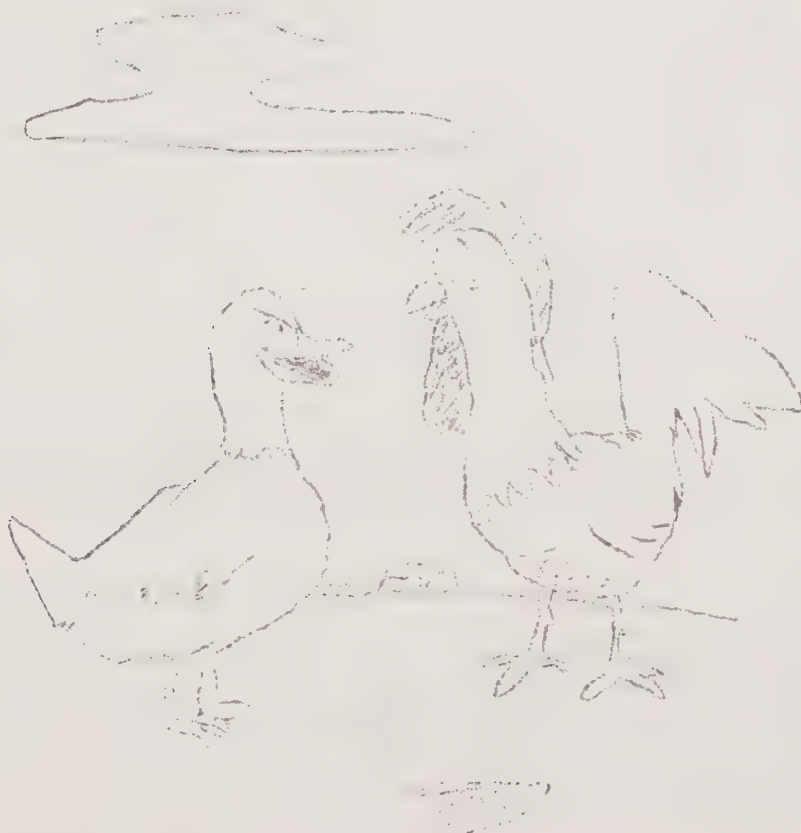
Parliament has voted against the death penalty, in free votes, four times in a decade. There has been extensive consultation, two major reports since 1965, a number of studies for the government and the development since 1962 of statistical data. After abolition of the death penalty, the homicide rate dropped.

Surely bringing an offender to court and sentencing him is only part of the problem. We need to deal with the causes of crime; slums, ghettos, alienation and personality disorders.

APPENDIX

- (1) Rates for crimes of violence. Total homicide offenses, murder and manslaughter offenses. Canada 1973-1977, Statistics Canada
- (2) 1978 Preliminary homicide statistics, March 9, 1979, Statistics Canada
- (3) Capital punishment 1977, bulletin SD-NPS-CP-6A, May 1978. U.S. Dept. of Justice. Crime and delinquency, D. Glaser and M.S. Zeigler. Oct. 1974
- (4) Homicide in Canada: A statistical synopsis, June 1976, Statistics Canada.
- (5) "The death penalty and police safety," Thorsten Sellin, Capital punishment Sellin ed., 1967 Harper and Row
- (6) Homicide in Canada, cited above
- (7) National parole service statistics 1920-1974
- (8) Homicide in Canada cited above
- (9) Capital punishment, Marc Ancel. 1962. United Nations
- (10) Capital punishment a bibliographic essay, Frank G.P. Lewis. Jan., 1979
- (11) Dr. Richard Devor in Catholic New Times vol. 11 no. 20., Oct. 22, 1978
"Can a Christian Support Capital Punishment" Fr. Jack Costello., S.J.

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I DON'T CARE WHO TOLD YOU "VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE."

THE TOWER OF POWER

This particular article has to do with the Court System in Canada. Some of the articles I'm planning to write may cause waves, then again maybe they won't. Only time will tell and that is one thing most of us have.

I have one case in particular on my mind. You see, it deals with me personally.

One day about a year and a half ago, two men were doing a drug deal. There was not a large quantity of drugs involved, about one pound of hash-oil, to be precise. Unknown to the two would-be drug dealers, the buyer of said drugs was an R.C.M.P. undercover agent.

The R.C.M.P. made their play and the two offenders were arrested. After 10 or 11 months of remands, the two were sentenced. Both men received their sentences in separate court rooms, in the same building. One offender received 6 months, which he served 10 weeks of, and was granted parole. The other accused received a sentence of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Both accused had similar previous records. Now, I ask you, "WHY THE DISCREPANCY IN SENTENCING?"

You may think that this is an isolated case, but I assure you that it isn't. Just read your daily paper and you will see that this type of thing happens fairly regularly.

A Toronto Lawyer, Mr. Clayton Ruby has published a book called, "Ruby on Sentencing." Throughout this very good book you can see in black and white the amount of discrepancy that goes on in our courts.

Maybe, just maybe if enough people become enlightened on this subject, we can stop this type of thing from happening to some of the upcoming offenders. We need to stop the various Court-room Dictators from abusing the powers granted them by the Federal Government.

Well, I've just about said it all, so think about it a little!!!!!!

LATER

MINORITIES

I'm writing this article pertaining to minorities out of necessity. It is not quite what you might be expecting because it speaks against the system. I do not know what it is like in other Institutions, but here at C.B.I., I have found that if you are not a member of a minority, you're not shit. There are groups set up for the basic minorities, such as; BLACK CULTURE, FRENCH CULTURE GROUP, TEN PLUS, A.A., etc., etc. If you don't happen to fall into one of these categories there is not really much in the way of groups for you to participate in.

What I am trying to say is; "if you are white, middle class, without some sort of drug & alcohol problem," then there is nothing within the rehabilitation structure of this institution, for YOU!!!

I know that you are thinking about the varied sports programs offered here. that is fine, but once again, all inmates do not participate in sports, the same as all guards don't sail boats.

I don't really know how well I've gotten my point across, but just maybe we could do a little more for the general population here at C.B.I.

Thanks for your time cause I know just laying this down to you has helped mine.

LATER

TIME

TIME IS SHARED BY YOUNG AND OLD
BUT TIME MEANS NOTHING TO THE BOLD
IN OUR TIME WE SEE CRIME AND DISASTER
BUT WE WILL SEE WHAT HAPPENS AFTER
BUT TIME BEHIND THESE BRICKS AND BARS
LEAVES NOTHING BUT LADNESS

SADNESS

AND SCARS.

SO IN THIS PLACE TIME IS SOUGHT
TO SEE THE PEOPLE WE MISS A LOT
BUT TIME IS VERY SPECIAL TO ME
FOR I KNOW IN TIME I WILL BE FREE.

COMMUNICATOR....reggie james

THE MAN IN THE GLASS

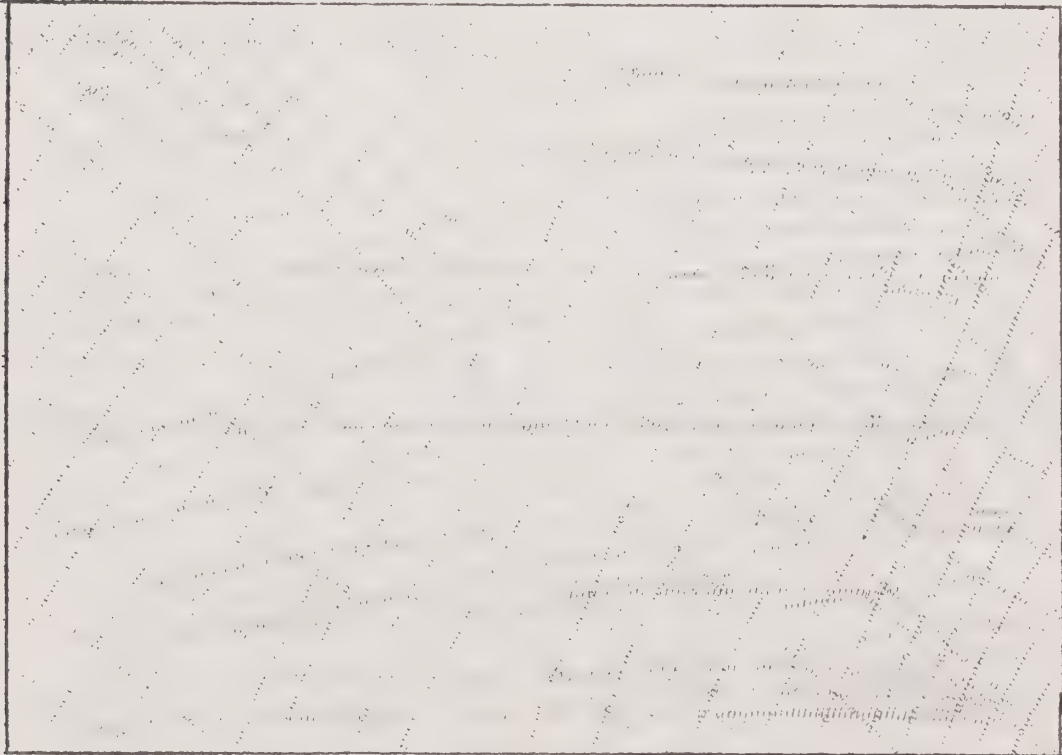
When you get what you want in your struggle
for self
And the world makes you king for a day,
Just go to a mirror and look at yourself,
And see what THAT man has to say.

For it isn't your father or mother or wife
Who judgement upon you must pass;
The fellow whose verdict counts most in
your life
Is the one staring back from the glass.

Some people may think you a straight-
shootin' chum
And call you a wonderful guy,
But the man in the glass says you're
only a bum
If you can't look him straight in the eye.

He's the fellow to please, never mind all
the rest
For he's with you clear up to the end,
And you've passed your most dangerous,
difficult test
If the man in the glass is your friend.

You may fool the whole world down the
pathway of years
And get pats on the back when you pass,
But your final reward will be heartaches
and tears
If you've cheated the man in the glass.



" OH PARDON ME. I THOUGHT IT WAS THE BEDPOST. "

Parolees " threatened "

PRISON JUSTICE DAY
MAIL CONFISCATED,
ORGANIZERS CHARGE

Gerard McNeil
The Canadian Press
KINGSTON WHIG STANDARD

OTTAWA — Attempts to inform federal prisoners about national prison justice day have been blocked this year by the confiscation of mail, outside organizers have charged.

The organizers also said yesterday that parolees have been threatened with revocation of parole and imprisonment if they take part in outside demonstrations.

The fifth annual national prison justice day will take place tomorrow. First organized to commemorate the 1974 death of Eddie Nalon at the maximum security Millhaven Penitentiary, it has been marked with peaceful demonstrations inside and outside prisons to call public attention to penitentiary conditions in Canada.

Nalon slashed his wrists while in solitary and bled to death while prisoners tried in vain to get guards to call medical help.

Men and women in many federal prisons have marked the day by refusing to eat or work. Although the demonstrations are peaceful, prisoners have sometimes been punished for participating.

This year, the Canadian Federation of Civil Liberties and other human rights associations asked the prison system not to punish prisoners for taking part in the demonstrations.

Last year, the federation says, all prisoners in one institution lost one month's time off for good behaviour.

Michael Mandel, a Toronto lawyer who is active in the prisoner rights movement, said in an interview that prison and parole officials are attempting to suppress the demonstration this year.

Mandel said posters and other material sent to prisoners have been confiscated by officials.

Paroled prisoners at a halfway house in Ottawa had planned a motorcade to Kingston but cancelled the plans after being told that their parole might be revoked, Mandel said.

Civil libertarians here said attempts by reporters to interview Howard Brown, a prisoner at the British Columbia Penitentiary who helped organize the original prison justice day, have been blocked by authorities. Vancouver reporters had been told they could not interview Brown until after tomorrow, sources here said.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION:

Mandel said public demonstrations will focus on freedom of information—a promise of the new Progressive Conservative Government—as a result of official suppression of mail to the prisoners.

Public demonstrations are planned on Parliament Hill, where the Great Canadian Theatre Company will dramatize prison conditions, and in Montreal, where the Quebec Human Rights League will call attention to the number of suicides in federal and provincial institutions. The league says there have been 11 this year in Quebec prisons.

#####



FOR OUR SPORT'S FAIR

MAJOR LEAGUE FASTBALL

COMBOYS

<u>PLAYER</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>HITS</u>	<u>RBI'S</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>GP</u>
ATKINSON	69	27	11	391	27
McCALLUM	83	29	8	349	MON
O'BRIEN	45	11	10	244	17
BRUCE	49	17	9	347	LOST
SILVA	50	19	9	330	9
LAURE	66	21	14	318	TIED
PRESTON	63	13	11	206	1
HURLBURT	76	26	18	342	PTS.
HOLLAND	45	12	8	267	35
INGROVE	4	1	-	250	
SHEEHAN	2	-	-	-	
STEWART	13	2	-	154	
FREEMAN	20	7	1	350	
BLAIR	4	-	-	-	
LATENDRE	64	15	10	234	
DOUGETTE	43	17	11	395	

ROACHES

<u>PLAYER</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>HITS</u>	<u>RBI'S</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>GP</u>
ROBOTHAM	65	22	10	338	26
TOULOUSE	77	28	17	364	MON
LITZENBERGER	85	29	29	341	14
FORRESTER	45	10	9	222	LOST
LEROY	70	26	16	371	11
FERGUSON	64	18	9	281	TIED
NIXON	71	21	9	296	1
PERRON	82	28	20	341	PTS.
DESAULORIES	42	14	7	333	29
MAJESTE	3	-	-	-	
TESLIC	3	-	-	-	
TURBULL	6	-	1	-	
COLBECK	5	2	1	400	
LESLIE	5	3	1	600	
BERRY	3	1	-	333	
SHEEHAN	10	4	1	400	
PARSON	33	13	9	394	
SHUGAN	12	4	1	333	

PHILLIES

<u>PLAYER</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>HITS</u>	<u>RBI'S</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>GP</u>
MALLETTE	80	21	10	263	27
BURNS	89	29	15	326	MON
MUNDY	50	17	6	340	8
AGANA	73	36	24	493	LOST
GORHAM	66	10	9	152	19
McNAMARA	54	13	9	241	TIED
SHANNON	49	15	6	306	-
KELLY	55	17	5	309	PTS.
LeSARGE	3	1	1	333	16
BUGG	70	30	22	429	
BECHARD	10	3	2	-	
WATERMAN	30	1	1	-	

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CONT

MAJOR LEAGUE FASTBALLFINAL STANDINGS

<u>TEAM</u>	<u>GP</u>	<u>WON</u>	<u>LOST</u>	<u>TIED</u>	<u>PTS.</u>
COWBOYS	27	17	9	1	35
ROACHES	26	14	11	1	29
PHILLIES	27	8	19	-	16

////////////////////////////////////

TOP TEN BATTERS WITH (65) TIMES OR MORE AT BAT

<u>PLAYER</u>	<u>AB</u>	<u>HITS</u>	<u>RBI'S</u>	<u>BA</u>	<u>TEAM</u>
AGAWA	73	36	24	.493	PHILLIES
SUGG	70	30	22	.429	PHILLIES
ATKINSON	69	27	11	.391	COWBOYS
LeROY	70	26	16	.371	ROACHES
TOULOUSE	77	28	17	.364	ROACHES
McCALLUM	83	29	8	.349	COWBOYS
HURLBURT	76	26	18	.342	COWBOYS
PERRON	82	28	20	.341	ROACHES
LITZENBERGER	85	29	29	.341	ROACHES
ROWBOTHAM	65	22	10	.338	ROACHES
BURNS	89	29	15	.326	PHILLIES

THE UMPIRES

At this time, I would like to thank everyone who has umpired a ball game this summer. As we all know, it isn't an easy job.

The pay is lousy, (a \$ 1.00 per. game) and this in my opinion is pretty cheap. We need incentive, how about a raise next summer??????????

A few guys who umped this season were doing it for the first time. Just keep this in mind you " BALL PLAYERS;" Just like you guys, some got better as they went along and some didn't.

Sure, a few people can pick the odd game in which they think it was umped badly, but overall, I think it evened itself out and was " F/IR."

SO, ONCE AGAIN,.....THANKS.....

MIDGE (chief umpire)

PLAYOFF FASTBALL (1979)

The playoffs began with a bang, except that the Cowboys lost their star shortstop, when he was transferred to Millhaven. This should have supposedly killed the Cowboys, but guys like Bily Blair and Dave Gillen managed to give the Cowboys the spunk they needed, to compete with the hitting of the Roaches and the pitching of the Phillies. Bob Rowbotham brought his Roaches to the finals with the intent of winning and win they did. With hitters like Dean Litzenberger and Randy Leslie, not to mention the heads-up ball playing of Paul Perron and Eddie Toulouse, they beat the Cowboys with ease. The Phillies, who finished in last place for the season put up an honorable display of ball playing during the finals, but went into a batting slump right when batting was the name of the game. Jack Mundy and Bernie Agawa were the backbone of the Phillies, but it wasn't enough to put the Cowboys down in their last game. All in all, it was a terrific playoff year with plenty of competition.

Many thanks to all the Statisticians, umpires and especially the fans for the support they showed during the whole fastball season.

What can one say about John Hance, Fastball Commissioner for the year?, Hopefully a thank-you will be sufficient John with the thought that your leadership was very much appreciated.

MILLIES:

FASTBALL STANDINGS

PLAYER	AB	HITS	RBI'S	BA	GP
MUNDY	21	5	1	238	6
MILLETTE	16	6	0	375	WON
BURNS	18	4	3	222	2
MAGANA	20	4	0	200	LOST
SUGG	19	4	0	211	4
SUMNNON	17	6	4	353	
KELLY	17	2	0	118	
McNATHARA	18	3	1	167	
LesARGE	13	3	0	231	
GORHAM	2	-	-	-	

COWBOYS:

PLAYER	AB	HITS	RBI'S	BA	GP
FREEMAN	17	7	4	412	7
STEWART	8	2	1	250	WON
O'BRIEN	17	9	2	529	3
McCALLUM	25	7	2	280	LOST
LAMURE	21	5	0	238	4
HOLLAND	18	2	1	111	
BLAIR	22	4	0	182	
ANGROVE	3	0	1	0	
SILVA	15	3	0	200	
PRESTON	20	5	4	250	
BRUCE	10	0	1	0	
GILLEN	17	5	1	294	

ROACHES:

PLAYER	AB	HITS	RBI'S	BA	GP
LEE	18	4	1	222	7
POWBOTHAM	26	4	4	154	WON
LITZENBERGER	26	8	0	308	5
TESLIE	23	11	2	478	LOST
NIXON	24	8	5	333	2
DESAULNIER	21	8	2	381	
FERGUSON	10	2	2	167	
TOULOUSE	19	3	1	316	
COLBECK	9	4	1	444	
TESLIC	3	0	0	0	
PERRON	26	11	5	423	

FIELD DAY 1979

Once again our annual Field day has come and gone. Looking back we see we could have had a better week-end but on the same token, we could have had a worse week-end too.

Two and a half weeks is not sufficient time to prepare such an event. And, \$150.00 is definitely an insufficient budget. But, we did the best we could with what we had to work with.

Intense competition for "ATHLETE OF THE DAY" prevailed throughout the entire week-end, as two competitors held the same amount of points going into the last event.

Our congratulations to Roy (Rabbit) Burns for his all-out effort which led to his "ATHLETE OF THE DAY" award.

The most memorable moment of the week-end was the judging of the "MOST OUTLANDISH COSTUME CONTEST."

There were only two contestants and both costumes were quite outlandish to say the least. Bill Shannon and Ron (TEX) Lavoy tied for first place.

Thanks to all who participated in the events and help make the week-end an enjoyable one for everybody here at the Day.

Following is a list of events and their winners:

CONTINUED.....

FIELD DAY CONTINUED.....

EVENTS AND WINNERS

100 YARD DASH.....	1st. place.....ROY BURNS...(10.8 sec.)
	2nd. place.....CALVIN FERGUSON...(11.2 sec)
	3rd. place.....STEVE FORRESTER...(11.3 sec)
STANDING BROAD JUMP.....	1st. place.....RANDY LESLIE.....(8'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ '')
	2nd. place.....BOBBY COLLINS.....(8'6'')
	3rd. place.....TODD JENNER.....(8')
220 YARD SPRINT.....	1st. place.....DAVE VOITOVICH....(28.6 sec)
	2nd. place.....STEVE FORRESTER...(28.8 sec)
	3rd. place.....ROY BURNS.....(29.8 sec)
SHOT PUTT.....	1st. place.....RANDY LESLIE.....(44'11'')
	2nd. place.....DEAN LITZENBERGER.(36')
	3rd. place.....CALVIN FERGUSON...(35'11'')
440 YARD SPRINT.....	1st. place.....ROY BURNS.....(63.4 sec)
	2nd. place.....RANDY LESLIE.....(64.2 sec)
	3rd. place.....DAVE SHEEHAN.....(64.6 sec)
RUNNING BROAD JUMP.....	1st. place.....ROY BURNS.....(16'10'')
	2nd. place.....STEVE FORRESTER...(16'7'')
	3rd. place.....RANDY LESLIE.....(16'6'')
HIGH JUMP.....	1st. place.....RANDY LESLIE.....(5'7'')
	2nd. place.....WAYNE HAGGART.....(5'6'')
	3rd. place.....TODD JENNER.....(5')
HOP - STEP - JUMP.....	1st. place.....STEVE FORRESTER...(34'4'')
	2nd. place.....ROY BURNS.....(34'1'')
	3rd. place.....DEAN LITZENBERGER.(33'6'')
1 MILE RACE.....	1st. place.....JOE MURPHY.....(5.36 $\frac{6}{10}$)
	2nd. place.....TODD JENNER
	3rd. place.....ROY BURNS

All summer, Golf seems to have been the most enthusiastically played sport. Guys like John Hance, Jack Mundy, John Lamoureux, Bob Gorham and Butch LaPorte, along with George Watson and Joe Katajastics seemed to have gotten everybody into this sport. At any time during recreation hours, you will see about 40 to 50 guys playing golf and having a hell of a time.

Also, handball is still a favorite sport with many of the guys. I believe Jack Mundy is the King of the Court, while John Lamoureux, Chester Goodwin, Jim Wyse and Danny Paterson keep the game a competitive sport.

Now, in comes old man winter and with it, the hopes of another good year of broomball on the outside rink and floor-hockey in the gym. Floor-hockey has already begun to draw some interest but the guys are having some problem getting it all together with the recreational staff. Needless to say, floor-hockey is a popular sport here at the Bay and we are hoping for a good turnout of teams and fans.

In our next issue, there will be a detailed report on the outcome of the summer sports banquet to be held on October 20th. The names of all the trophy winners in fastball will be also listed at that time, so until then, as Max Jackson would say, IF YOU CAN'T PLAY A SPORT....BE A SPORT...

THE BAD NEWS BEARS, MINOR FASTBALL CHAMPS HAVE CHALLENGED THE ROACHES, MAJOR FASTBALL CHAMPS TO A GAME, TO BE PLAYED SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23/79.

This should be quite a game folks, so look forward to our next issue when we will have the outcome of this game also.

IN MISSISSIPPI, CONJUGAL VISITING IS ALMOST CONSIDERED

A RIGHT

□

In the past, Mississippi had little to boast about when it came to corrections. But there is one program where the state has always been a pioneer: conjugal visiting.

In other states, allowing prison inmates to visit with their wives or husbands in private quarters is a radical idea. Only California and New York have instituted conjugal visiting, and their programs are new. Mississippi, on the other hand, has allowed conjugal visiting on a broad scale since the turn of the century. It is not even controversial any more; no Mississippi politician has ever tried to make an issue of it.

On the first and third Sundays of each month, several hundred inmates at Parchman penitentiary are visited by their spouses. While their children play in the yard, husband and wife can wander off to a private room nearby and be alone together. No one will check up on them; no records are kept; no applications need to be filled out.

Any married inmate at Parchman can have a conjugal visit every visiting day, unless he is being held in the maximum security unit. Mississippi prisoners, unlike those in New York and California, do not have to do anything to "earn" the right to a visit, and do not have to achieve a particular custody status. Though prison officials maintain that the program is a privilege and not a right, the privilege is seldom taken away, even when an inmate is being punished in other ways for violations of prison rules.

Each of the 16 camps at Parchman has its own facilities for conjugal visiting. Most have separate buildings, nicknamed "red houses" or "tonks," that are used only on Sunday afternoons. Each red house has a number of little rooms. Furnishings range from spartan - a coloured light bulb and a provocative drawing on the wall - to motel-like, with air conditioning and rugs. Sometimes a curtained cell is used. The prison provides the bed linen.

Inmates maintain the red houses, and they manage the program themselves. They determine informally, according to the number of visitors, how long each couple can spend together. "We don't get no trouble," said one guard. "If somebody causes trouble, he's got to live with the rest of 'em for the week."

"There are very few problems," says Parchman warden Steve Hargett. "It's just something we've gotten used to."

Asked if drugs and contraband are sometimes brought in during conjugal visits, Hargett replied, "Sure. On visiting day we get 650 to 750 automobiles coming in here. There's no way to search them all."

Mississippi's overall visiting procedures are among the most informal and liberal in the nation. Every other Sunday hundreds of children and visitors mingle freely in the yards surrounding each camp. The visitors are searched only when officials have some special reason to believe they are carrying contraband. Guards watch them with only one eye while they are at the camps. One reason for this is that if inmates want to try to escape, they don't need any help from visitors; Parchman is so isolated that there has never been much need for strong perimeter security.

As for conjugal visiting, officials have no qualms about it. "It's a good moral builder," said Hargett. "It's one reason we have never had a riot here."

Prison officials believe the program may reduce tension and homosexuality. But the major reason conjugal visiting is supported is that it helps keep marriages together. And a stable marriage, it is often said, is the most powerful factor in keeping a convict out of trouble when he is released.

In order to have a conjugal visit, inmates must show proof of marriage. But a marriage, at least for male inmates, does not have to have been formally consecrated. A letter from a public official from a couple's home town is usually enough to establish common-law marriage. Male inmates say that prison staff members have even on occasion been persuaded to look the other way while inmates visited in the red houses with girl friends and prostitutes.

Women inmates say no such laxity is allowed there. They have only been allowed conjugal visits since 1972, when a pullman railroad car (dubbed "ladies champagne") was donated for their use. Now they use the individual rooms of the former motel that houses half of the women inmates. Those who live in the dormitory borrow a room from someone who is not using it. Female inmates are provided with birth control and devices by the prison. If husband and wife are both inmates they can have conjugal visits at the women's camp.

A recent survey showed that 470 of the 1800 male inmates at Parchman had wives who visit them regularly. Of the 83 women inmates, 17 were receiving conjugal visits.

.....continued

The chronicler of conjugal visiting in Mississippi is Columbus B. Hopper, a professor of sociology at the university of Mississippi. He began studying the program in the early 1960's, before it had been officially designated as a "program". He found that no one could remember a time when there had not been conjugal visiting at the penitentiary.

Conjugal visiting, Hopper found, had somewhat unsavory roots. It began as a concession to the myth that black inmates had voracious sexual appetites; sex was considered the best way to keep them calm and industrious. White inmates were later granted the same privileges, but conjugal visiting was still seen primarily as a way to keep blacks docile. "If you let a nigger have some on Sunday, he will really go out and do some work for you on Monday," a guard told Hopper in the 1960's.

Hopper, in the course of his study, had a hard time finding anyone in Mississippi, even among hard-nosed guards, who had any moral or other reservations about the program. "It just seems to be the natural thing to do," one guard told him recently. Perhaps because of the strong kinship ties of most Mississippians, the public has never objected.

A married inmate had high praise; "it sounds funny, but I didn't know my wife before I came to Parchman. I thought I did but I was too busy to talk to her and listen to her. It was (alcoholics Anonymous) that taught me to listen and it was conjugal visiting that let me get to know my wife. I don't just love her now; I respect her."

Hopper did a survey in 1964 of 822 single inmates at Parchman and found that only 10% were resentful because they were denied conjugal visits. In a recent follow up series of interviews, he found this still to be true. In fact, single inmates often willingly babysat the children while they are in the red houses.

A common objection of conjugal visiting from officials in other states is that it is degrading. Hopper rejected this argument. "It appears less degrading than visitation in prisons where inmates and their spouses furtively kiss in a crowded room while a guard's head is turned," he writes. He notes that the program has flourished in Mississippi, even though in recent years inmates have been permitted furloughs to their homes for as long as ten days. Four hundred inmates take advantage of the furlough program every year.

Parchman also has a separate program called "family visiting," where both spouses and other family members can spend as long as three days together. These long visits do not take place in the red houses, but in two house trailers and in a five unit apartment building set aside for the purpose elsewhere in the penitentiary. The rooms in the trailers and apartments are simple, but unlike the red houses, they include kitchens and bathrooms. The family visiting area is unfenced, and there are playgrounds for children. "You almost forget you are in a prison," one woman inmate told Hopper. "You are cooking, preparing meals, putting your children to bed at night... it made me feel like a complete woman again."

The United States is one of the few nations in which sexual deprivation is an essential element of incarceration. Both of our neighbours, Canada and Mexico, allow conjugal visiting. In an international survey, Hopper found that it was allowed in many European countries, including Great Britain, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Belgium, and throughout Latin America and Asia. It is even allowed in a number of communist countries, including the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland. "While one might argue that the Mississippi population is more liberal than the people in other states, this does not seem tenable," Hopper wrote. "Although most of them would not admit it, it is likely that correctional administrators in other states are less willing to adopt conjugal visits than are the publics which they serve."

EDITORS NOTE:

I am a prisoner in one of Canada's penitentiaries and I can recall nothing in the way of conjugal visiting, particularly in the Ontario region. It is possible that the Pens on the west coast have tried it, but I do not believe that conjugal visiting is a regular event for Canadian Prisoners, in any Prison.

Mr. Hopper's remark on prison administrators being less willing to adopt conjugal visiting than the public they serve is probably more true than he actually knows, especially in Canada, where there are more prisoners per capita than most countries in the world.

JOHN HOWARD CHAPTER HELPS INSIDERS UNDERSTAND OUTSIDE
 *****C*****

Each Thursday evening within the limestone walls of an institution facetiously known as Disneyland, a group of men led by a convicted murderer gets down to business.

Its business concerns the 300-plus population of Collins Bay medium-security penitentiary, dubbed Disneyland by townsfolk and prisoners alike because it resembles the red-roofed castle that was Walt Disney's brainchild.

Life within the walls is anything but a fairy-tale for the prison population and for a group of 15 convicts who, in June, formed the first Canadian inside chapter of the John Howard Society.

"John Howard is outside helping people on the street to understand what's going on in here," Tom French, chairman of the convict's Collins Bay chapters across Canada.

"We wanted to start this chapter to help those on the inside understand the outside. We have the same things in here as you have on the street. It's a community---it's a penitentiary but it is still a working community.

French, a portly, bearded 42-year-old now serving the fourth year of a life term for non-capital murder, views the chapter as a communications link between two communities---the outside and the inside.

Ironically, the chapter took root about a year ago in an unflattering biographical sketch about John Howard, written for the penitentiary newspaper by two prisoners who saw the 18th-century prison reformer as something less than a reformist by modern-day standards.

Graham Stewart, director of Kingston's John Howard Society, read the articles and decided to visit French, editor of the paper Contact, to set Howard's record straight.

"We didn't realize that, by 18th-century standards, John Howard was a reformer", French said in an interview. "I mean, here's a guy who saw cons in arms and leg shackles and said remove the leg shackles."

The more Stewart talked about John Howard---the man and the society which took his name---the more interested French and a few other prisoners became.

They learned that the society was a citizen-funded organization concerned with prison reform and community education, helping those coming out of prisons and those who appeared to be heading for prison.

"At first we thought it was a joke," French said. "We didn't think they (the John Howard Society) would accept us. But the more we talked to them, the more serious we got.

"The main thing we have to get across is that we're human and that one day we're going to be out of here. We think it's better to make people at ease about us now, not when they find us living next door."

French said the chapter acts as a board of directors for the prison population, fielding prisoners' questions and concerns to prison officials and others on the outside, collecting and distributing information to the inside community on topics ranging from alcohol addiction centres to half-way houses and employment agencies.

In an attempt to orient newcomers to prison life from the con's point of view, the chapter has taped seminars arranged with prison officials such as members of the parole board. The tapes are available to the prison population.

"We have established fairly good credentials with the administration," French said. "We're not going to jump on administration people when they come in here. That's not what we're here for."

He said the chapter also tries to help prisoners they see deteriorating either physically or emotionally.

"Sometimes the small things that wouldn't bother anyone on the street, like not getting mail, could end up in a slash-up in here."

Chapter members help others write letters, fill out forms for parole, transfers or day passes and try to find answers to dozens of questions.

They have submitted a proposal to prison authorities to set up their own prison-operated information centre within the walls.

"The administration is part of the Canadian government and when the Canadian government ~~and~~ gets involved they usually screw things up. We want to run this ourselves."

The group is discussing ways to raise funds for office supplies such as postage stamps, paper & envelopes.

French said membership in the chapter is limited to fifteen "in order to have a working group." Fifty other prisoners are on the waiting list to join when a vacancy opens due to transfers or releases.

HOW TO CREATE A CRIMINAL

The other day I heard that Ron is in Quebec, in a place they call S.C.U. or Special Corrections Unit. A "super-max", some people call it, a place for trouble-makers or people who have gone bonkers or just can't take it anymore.

It's a strange and sad case, Ron's, but not unusual. When I last saw him in Manitoba he was doing 11 years. Now he's probably up to 20 or 30, or maybe even life. The strange part is that he started out doing two years, for fraud. A middle-class guy. First offence.

I'm not excusing the fraud. But Ron's is one of those cases where the punishment got out of step with the crime. They say, "If you can't do the time, don't do the crime." Ron was one of those who couldn't do the time. Something snapped when he went behind bars. He could have settled in and possibly been paroled within a year. He surely could have read or watched television for that long. But not Ron. One botched escape attempt led to another. With each failure, more time was added to his sentence. With each added sentence, Ron got crazier and tried harder. The last time I saw him, when all the little bits already added up to 11 years, was just before he bopped a guard on the head with a garden rake and took off in a wild bid for freedom in a Solicitor General's department car. That one failed too. Of course.

I tell Ron's story because, in the life of our prison system, it is one more dismal tale that needs to be told.

I could tell you instead about Arthur. He is an Indian from a small prairie town who has spent part of every year since 1971 in one or another provincial jail in western Canada. Most of his sentences are for driving either while intoxicated or without a driver's license (or both). Jail is a regular part of Arthur's life.

Or I could tell you about Ray. He is 37. I have known him for seven years. He was in jail when I met him; he is in jail now. In the interval he has been paroled twice. Both times he fouled up. He does well in prison in terms of how the administration sees things. He has even taken two university courses. Both times he came out with the best of plans. Neither time worked out. His job hopes failed; he ran short of money. One of the times his wife left. He got into dope again. He went back to stealing. The last time I saw him he was embarrassed to meet me. He spoke unhappily about the prospect of still being where he was when he became an old man.

Canada imprisons a greater proportion of its population than any other country in the world, save six. There are 10,000 inmates in Canadian federal prisons, 13,000 in provincial institutions. And that prison system is in serious times.

The very first recommendation in the 1977 report of the Parliamentary Subcommittee on the Penitentiary System in Canada (chairman, Mark MacGuigan) begins with the statement, "A crisis exists in the Canadian Penitentiary system." That sums up both federal and provincial; social workers, guards, inmates, politicians.

Imprisonment as a penalty for crime is a relatively recent phenomenon. Before the 18th Century, prisons were used almost exclusively for temporary restraint while preference was given to public floggings, hangings, mutilation, banishment, stocks and so on. Incarceration, ironically, was a reform measure. The assumption was that if a wrong-doer could be alone in his cell with his conscience, he would see the error of his ways. The new method spread from the United States to England and thence to Canada. It has been a costly and ineffectual experiment.

The greatest rash of prison building in Canada was between 1875 and 1880. Stone fortresses were built from New Westminster, B.C., to Dorchester, N.B. Almost all survive and continue to function. A few federal institutions have been constructed since 1952.

But by far the biggest binge of new prison building is about to occur right now. Even though the program was put on hold by federal restraint policies, as of December 1978, Canadian Corrections Service plans called for nine new and nine renovated and expanded federal prisons by 1984: 2,753 new cells at \$110,000 per cell.

Two premises are at work. The older institutions are both crowded and outdated. Since 1970, riots, strikes and hostage takings in the nation's penitentiaries have driven home some sort of message to the country's law makers. The response has been to blame the old over-crowded institutions and to promise to replace them with newer, smaller, better equipped institutions that can handle the growing numbers of unhappy and frustrated prisoners. This, with recent laws leading towards incarcerating more people for longer terms, justifies a demand for more institutions.

But there is a fundamental problem. The revamping of the old institutions and the construction of the new ones is being undertaken on the premise that the stated goals of our correction system---rehabilitation, deterrence and so on---can be achieved by prisons, if our prisons are spacious, airy, well equipped and relatively humane in design. The inconsistency, and what causes great and general frustration, is that statistics show these to be bankrupt goals.

CONT.....

Prisons of any sort are warehouses at best, and as my friend Ron is a witness, schools for frustration and crime and anger and violence at worst. An ironic foot-note to the prisons upheavals: one of the most bitter disturbances to date took place not in an old institution, but in a new one, Millhaven maximum security institution in Ontario opened only in 1971.

If the premise of "rehabilitation" or "corrections" really worked or was assumed to work, prisons would ideally work themselves out of a job. In fact the opposite is true. Far from phasing itself out of existence, the prison industry is growing, in staffs, budgets, and numbers of institutions. The federal Solicitor General's Department through the Canadian Corrections Service employs over 10,000 persons, more than one employee for every federal inmate. Provincial corrections systems employ roughly as many. In the decade 1966 to 1976 corrections budgets in Canada grew from \$0.6 billion to an estimated \$1.5 billion.

The industry is growing to handle the estimated 80 percent of its clients who never succeed in leading productive tax-paying lives in the community, but return to the institutions again and again. As an industry, Corrections is becoming more entrenched, if anything, with sizable internal vested interests---administrators, employees, unions, and support industries that are increasingly larger, more powerful, and less prone to change.

Dr. Jerome Miller, who gained notoriety by closing down most of the juvenile institutions in the state of Massachusetts while Commissioner of Juvenile Corrections there, says, "Large institutions do not exist because they are effective, because they cut crime, because they treat people well; they exist because they provide jobs."

If people really did become "rehabilitated", or if courts ceased to send people in large numbers to jail, a major dislocation in the Canadian economy would result.

In private and in their periodic public reports, governments are the first to agree that the idea of incarceration is bankrupt. The fact that 80 percent of inmates are repeaters means that there is no such thing as rehabilitation and precious little real protection for the community. The \$25,000 it currently costs to maintain an inmate in a federal prison for one year, and the up to \$110,000 it costs for each new cell, mean a horrendous continuing expense. The public has entered into a contract that is getting daily more expensive (former Solicitor General Francis Fox estimated the annual cost of the criminal justice system in Canada including police, courts, and sentencing at \$2.5 billion and predicted that by 1985 it would be \$7.8 billion) and returns little value. Offenders are not rehabilitated; victims of crime do not receive redress; the community is not more safe. Instead, as the parliamentary report put it, though most of those prisons are not dangerous, "cruel lockups, isolation, the injustices and harassment deliberately inflicted on prisoners unable to fight back, make non-violent inmates violent, and those already dangerous more dangerous."

But governments are in a political bind. While imprisonment clearly doesn't work, or works only at great expense, nobody is very sure what will work. When community cries about crime in the streets rise to a crescendo or when a particularly vicious offence has just received full exposure in the media, governments are forced to appear to be doing something even though they may not be sure what to do. The best way to appear to be doing something is to spend money. Hence more and newer constructions, programs, staff.

That's more, the pressure of the vested interests, the unions, the staff, the administrators with their budgets, the construction companies interested in new prison building, even the communities seeking new "industry", make it easier still to spend the money. When the federal government in 1976 proposed a new maximum security prison for Manitoba, no fewer than five municipalities stumbled over one another to vie for the 200 jobs, the \$4 million annual payroll, and the possible annual revenue of \$300,000 for their council coffers that a new penitentiary would mean.

Dr. Jerome Miller, from his experiment in the Massachusetts juvenile system that was documented by a Harvard University study, says "When it comes to crime statistics, we found that the whole lock-up system was irrelevant." Though the city of Boston now rarely locks up more than 25 juveniles at any given time, the juvenile crime rate in Boston has not risen; it has, if anything, shown a slight decrease.

Miller continues by saying that new approaches to criminal justice do not mean new money, just using the money already available more creatively. If you have \$12,000 or \$17,000 or 20,000 or \$40,000 which you are spending on an individual anyway, how many more things are possible other than simply locking him up. Even if you delivered only on the bottom line---kept that individual out of trouble---more could be achieved than is frequently achieved by the present system.

The parliamentary Report on the Penitentiary System states: "Insufficient use has been made of alternative penalties such as restitution, fines, and periods of community service. These alternative sanctions, it is believed, would be the appropriate manner of dealing with many non-violent offenders against property and particularly young adult offenders."

Alternatives are possible. But again we return to the political bind. During the last election campaign, a member of Parliament whose record and views on corrections are relatively progressive admitted privately that he wouldn't dare raise prisons as an issue in his campaign or he surely would not be re-elected.

Though the whole corrections business is hopelessly frustrating, the public mood of fear is the real dilemma of our prisons. It is what commits us to continuing with a system that fills half its prairie prisons with young Indian men, that fails to bring any redress to the victims of crime, that commits men such as Ron to a living hell, and that continues all the while to cost us extravagantly.

BY Larry Krotz

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IS PRISON EVER A HOME??

THE following article, which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen, March 2, was written by Johanna Hickey, formerly Director, Community Relations and Special Programs for the Ministry and since 1976 Director of the Office of Equal Opportunities for Women. In her letter, Ms. Hickey attempts to place in perspective the spate of sensational articles written by journalists who recently toured the Prison for Women in Kingston. The attempted sensationalism of the articles (with large front-page photograph) on Kingston's Prison for Women in The Citizen (Feb. 27) is in poor taste, is erroneous and is offensive to women.

Since when has a prison become a home??

My understanding was that a prison or a federal penitentiary was a place to which a convicted offender was sent to serve a sentence imposed by a court of law and that the expectation was that the individual would be released into society either at expiration of sentence or through the parole process.

Certainly the sooner the better, as it costs the taxpayer \$20,000 a year to keep an animal there.

Further more, these articles stated that it would be hard to duplicate the special facilities for women prisoners that exist there. Yes, I suggest it would: in a cell block out of a movie about Alcatraz, with iron-barred gates and a medieval drawbridge, a "permissive" program or lack of it as the case may be (the sewing room and beauty salon are the only activities mentioned; both, no doubt, considered appropriate occupations for women), a place where it would be considered more unnatural not to form a physical attraction with another woman, fights among women with 10 prisoners in segregation, a director who believes the double standard is justified and who condones more lenient treatment of women offenders by the courts, a ceramics shop closed because of financial cutbacks, one class teaching from illiterates to Grade 13, no skills training, and a physical structure that needs renovations, more activities and trade schools.

I suggest that, indeed, it would be extremely hard to duplicate these special facilities for women prisoners except as the scenario for a third-rate horror movie.

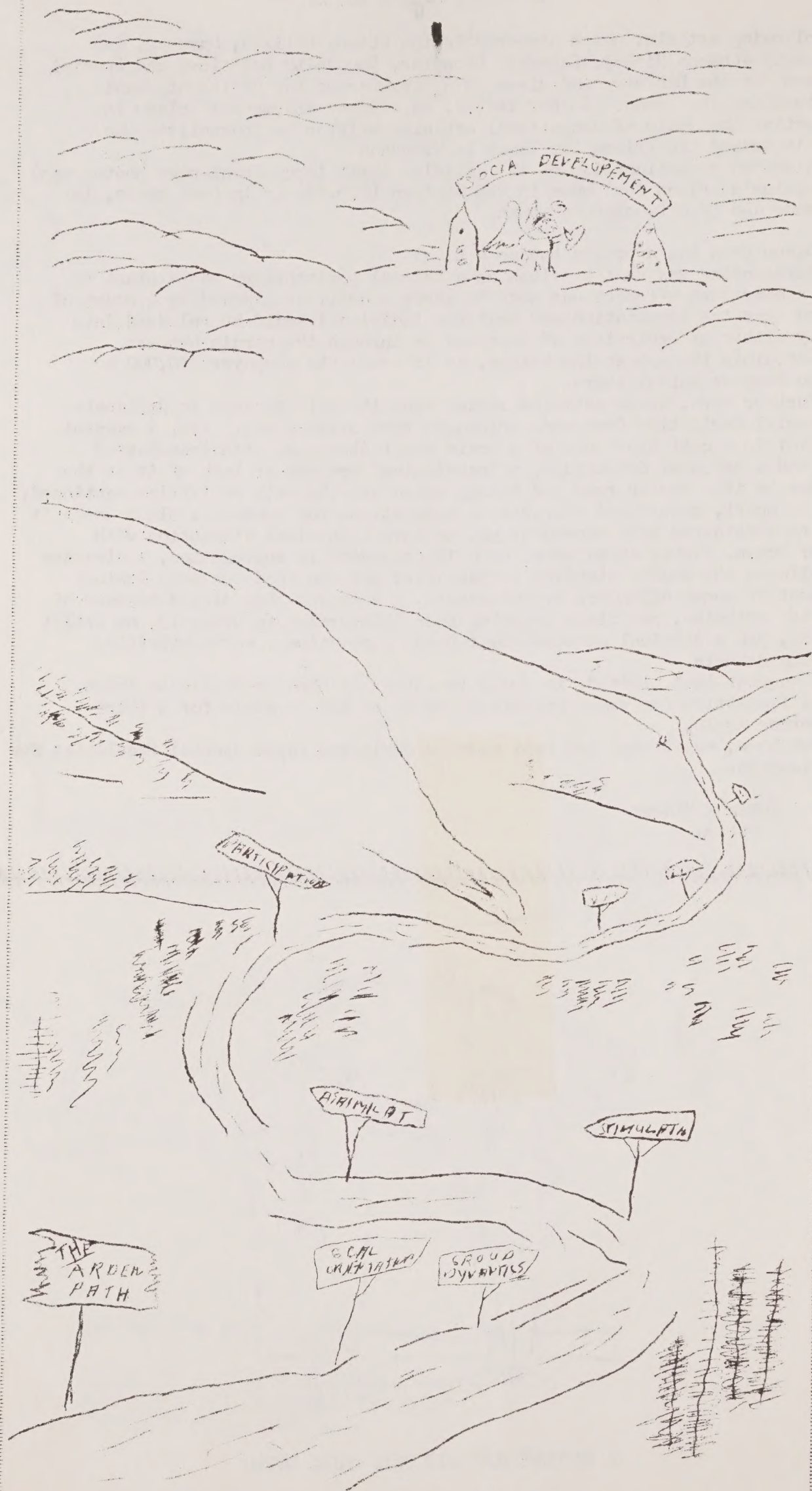
But then, no attempt has been made to duplicate these special facilities for men prisoners.

Johanna Hickey
Ottawa



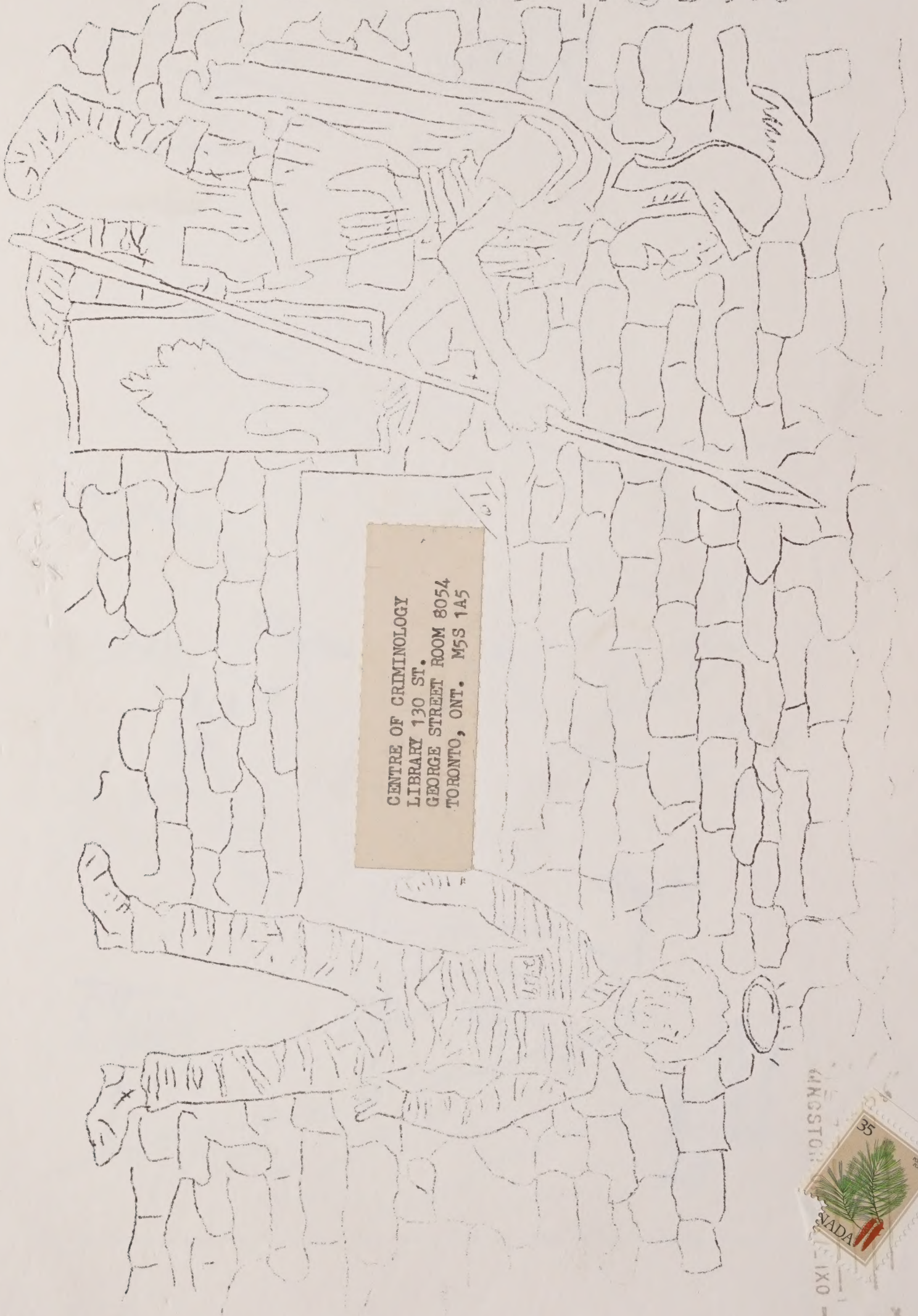
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